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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Auto Industry Leads Field In Recovery Race and Plans For $50,000,000 Expansion

Earnings and Dividends Are Up and Production Outstrips Estimate

Outlook Also Rosy

Michigan Governor Credits It With Breaking Back of Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — When economists of the future sit down to single out the industry which led America out of the depression, like Abou ben Adhem, it may be the name of the automobile industry which leads all the rest.

Official Washington, eager to praise the leaders in the recovery, has nodded heartily toward Detroit. Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald of Michigan credits the industry with breaking the back of hard times and pioneering back to better days.

General Motors Tells Story

But probably the figures themselves make the conclusion obvious. This week, Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation, announced that net earnings for the quarter ending June 30 were equivalent to $1.17 a share. Compare that to the earnings of 88 cents a share during the same period last year when the industry already was blazing the way back.

A few days before the General Motors announcement, directors of Chrysler Corporation ordered an extra dividend of 25 cents on the common stock with the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents. And the first six months this year showed a net profit of $18,652,309 compared with $8,192,984 during the same six months of 1934 for the Chrysler company.

Big Plant Expansion Planned

That the industry's enthusiasm—which had much to do with recovery in the jittery first days of coming back—carries into the future is shown with $50,000,000 already announced for plant expansion and permanent equipment for the year.

Then, too, the official estimate that 1935 would see the production of 3,525,000 cars and trucks is being altered. Now the automobile men find that too conservative and gradually are moving their figures closer to the 4,000,000 mark.

But these are the things of 1935 with the battle won and the automobile industry still far in the van of the industrial parade.

Real Fight in 1934

It was in 1934, now being surpassed, that the real fight was waged. It was the achievement of that year which was the forerunner of the prosperity being experienced this year by the automotive industry.

The trickle of cars in 1933, if a production of 1,985,909 units can be called a trickle, leaped to 2,753,111 units in 1934. The progress came on the heels of labor troubles when tool and die makers struck. But the automobile industry, certain that it had the responsibility for returning America to an era which it had begun originally, went ahead, despite the strike. Half the new models displayed in the New York Show were handmade.

Hampered by Strikes

It was late spring before the industry really swung into production, hampered several times by other strikes. The Automobile Labor Board was created by President Roosevelt which helped in getting the wheels to spinning rapidly.

During the year of 1934, when all industry was progressing hopefully and carefully, the automobile makers laid the groundwork for their future prosperity, on which they are reaping a harvest this year, with innovations.

Nash's LaFayette emerged. De Soto and Chrysler introduced the new air-flow bodies. The Fisher body makers came out with turret tops. William Stout announced that he had a rear-engined car, with more body room through the elimination of the carriage-carryover, running boards, and a new principle of suspension.

Cheaper Models Helped

Packard prepared to move into the lower-priced car field. Buick put out its "40" which proved to be its important production. Studebaker started to emerge from receivership during the year, successfully.

Both Plymouth and Nash achieved their millionth car and Chevrolet, its 10,000,000th.

It was in the same year that the industry introduced another aid to recovery.

Late in 1934 the industry announced it would no longer follow the old system of seasonal employment with all new models emerging at the same time.

The announcement came that to

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Full Speed Ahead

Eden and Laval Move to Avert League's Crisis

Powers Hoping to Satisfy Mussolini's Desires Short of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 30—Something approaching a united Anglo-French front on the Italo-Ethiopian issue is understood to have been achieved here by Perre Laval, France's Premier, in conversations with Anthony Eden, Britain's representative to the League, prior to their departure for Geneva.

Temporize—Compromise—Conciliate: These three words sum up France's stand as outlined by M. Laval at a special cabinet meeting today and as presented to Mr. Eden at a conference at the Quai d'Orsay.

On these three points—to gain time by putting the Conciliation Commission back to work, then use the month thus obtained to negotiate a compromise solution acceptable to all—it is authoritatively understood that M. Laval and Mr. Eden have reached at least a tentative accord as to the procedure to be followed at Geneva.

Hope to Avoid Crisis

In French official circles a cautious optimism prevails that a League crisis over the Italo-Ethiopian dispute may be avoided at this stage. Less hope is expressed that the actual conflict may ultimately be averted, but the opinion is gaining ground here that economic considerations may cause Premier Benito Mussolini to think twice before launching a costly conflict in Africa. In some quarters the proposal is even advanced that he be allowed to stake a brief "prestige parade" in Ethiopia on the condition that he then accepts a reasonable compromise.

Three-Fold Aim

The most significant development of the last few days here is the growing realization by the French Government that the failure of the League to avert war in East Africa might have most serious repercussions in Europe. This tardy appreciation of the importance of the broader issues involved has taken the form of a semi-official statement published after the special Cabinet meeting today declaring that France's three-fold aim is to avoid a League crisis as well as to conciliate Italy and avoid alienating the British. The press, which only lately have been urging outright support of Premier Mussolini now

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Virgin Islands Seek Naval Regime Return

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, July 30 (AP)—At an extraordinary meeting of the Colonial Council yesterday nine of the ten members present adopted and sent to President Roosevelt a resolution recommending the return of the naval administration of the island.

The move was condemned by acting Governor Herrick who said it will cause more confusion.

The members subscribing to the resolution denied their act was an attempt to block Lawrence W. Cramer, appointed governor last week to succeed Dr. Paul Pearson. St. Croix, where Mr. Cramer was lieutenant-governor, would oppose the move, it was said.

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Reds Cause U.S. To Keep Sharp Eye on Russia

World Communists Order Party in America to Subvert Labor Unions

May Violate Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The Administration is anxiously watching the Congress of the Communist International at Moscow to determine whether it violates the pledge given to President Roosevelt by Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, when the U. S. S. R. was recognized in late 1933.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt has been instructed to keep closest watch on the Comintern's proceedings, report them immediately to Washington, where they can be compared with the letters exchanged during Mr. Litvinoff's visit to this capital.

Here are the relevant texts:

Orders From Headquarters

During the current Comintern meeting the following orders were issued to American Communists:

"In order further to widen its influence among the workers, it (the American Communist Party) must grow and strengthen its position in a number of trade union movements, and must more energetically than before carry on the struggle for the creation of a wide party movement among workers and farmers so as to form a coalition of all worker organizations against the bourgeoisie."

The report declared that American Communists have recently succeeded in extending their influence to many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and have had a hand in many important strikes, including the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast last summer, and the San Francisco general strike.

German Read Orders

The American branch of the party was further advised to "force the wealthy, the church, and the state to open their treasuries for those who are hungry." Success of the Russian revolutionaries in confiscating church property was evidenced as an example.

These recommendations all came from the report of the executive committee of the Comintern, and

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'Gimme Small Change For a Doughnut, Please'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 30

SQUARE money and doughnut money are now definitely in sight for the United States. They ought to furnish plenty of joke material for the anti-Administration politicos.

President Roosevelt himself selected the designs—square to indicate one mill, the tenth part of a cent, and doughnut to indicate half a cent.

Whether Andrew W. Mellon's Aluminum Company of America supplies the metal still seems open to doubt. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said: "I cannot imagine this Administration manufacturing its currency of aluminum."

Later he said he was joking—that the coins might be of aluminum or any other alloy which turns out to be cheap and durable enough. Zinc, brass, and various alloys are being considered. If no hitch arises, sales-tax payers will soon be able to pay accurately down to the last mill.

And there may be jingles in pockets now silent.

New York Gets Good Start For Crime Cleanup

Grand Jury Is Chosen and Hears Warning Racketeering Must End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Its indictment and trial machinery set up, New York City's inquiry into the 1000 rackets that by common report have grown to proportions that threaten its business life is under way today in one of the most intensive drives on organized crime that any United States city has ever undertaken.

After being hand-picked through a long day's grilling by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, special prosecutor, to insure a body of talesmen without affiliations that might be obstructive to the purposes of the investigation, the extraordinary grand jury today stands adjourned until Sept 4, when it will reconvene to receive the first batch of evidence.

Mr. Dewey and his aides, inducted into office simultaneously with the panel by Supreme Court Justice

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, July 30

League Council—Statesmen Gather at Geneva

GENEVA—On the eve of the emergency League Council meeting, it remained highly uncertain whether the Council would play for time, or stage a show-down on the Ethiopian issue. Playing for time would keep the League from interfering with Italy's plans. It would give Ethiopia time to arm adequately. It might let Italian troops cool off a bit.

But Anthony Eden was reported en route with an ultimatum. According to London advices, he will either demand Italy's pledge to exhaust all peaceful means of settling the dispute, or a thorough airing of the whole dispute.

Paris, however, interpreted a conference between Mr. Eden and Premier Laval as indicating that Mr. Eden has swung over to the French plan of delay. It was also announced at Paris that a battalion of Senegalese sharpshooters and certain air force units have been ordered into French Somaliland, to strengthen the garrison there.

Meanwhile, President Maxim Litvinoff of the Council arrived today. Baron Aloisi was expected to leave Rome at once with instructions "not to let Italy down," by permitting League interference.

Italo-Ethiopian crisis: Page 1.

AAA—Processing Levy Attacked in Courts

Several attacks on outlying legal defenses of the AAA, recorded by the Associated Press:

Chicago: Seventeen meat packing concerns sued for injunctions restraining collection of $35,000,000 in flour processing taxes, until the AAA's validity is decided. A number of other such injunctions have been granted by various lower courts.

Washington: In direct retaliation for industry's attack on the AAA, farmers of the Texas Agricultural Association today planned political assault on industry's favorite form of federal protection, the tariff. Farmers in other states will be asked to join the movement, and some have already indicated assent. Injunctions will be asked prohibiting the collecting of tariffs.

Denver, Colo.: The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals denounced the Government's policy of collecting processing taxes, while the AAA constitutionally is being tested. It overruled a lower court, and ordered an injunction impounding $185,000 in processing taxes, pending a Supreme Court decision.

Detroit: AAA high prices were blamed by Detroit packers for last Saturday's householder meat strike in Hamtramck, a section of the metropolitan area.

Alfonso Cleared—Spain Ends Graft Charges

MADRID (AP)—The Supreme Court has exonerated former King Alfonso and his brother-in-law, Infante Fernando de Baviera, on charges of graft in connection with the contract involving the Ontaneda Calatayud railway during the dictatorship.

The former King and the Infante were charged with accepting "a considerable sum" in return for exercising their influence to throw the contract to one of the bidders.

Davis Cup—Britain Wins Fourth Straight Match

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—The steady tennis of Britain's Bunny Austin today defeated the more erratic Don Budge of California, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5, reports the Associated Press. Thus Britain won its fourth straight match in the Davis Cup challenge round.

Budge plays brilliantly in spurts, but Austin fires methodical ground strokes at the base line: Sports Page.

NRA—Code Continued by Garment Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continuation of NRA wage and hour provisions was today assured to 30,000 New York garment workers. Their union signed a collective agreement with the manufacturers, extending these terms until June, 1937 While the agreement affects only the New York branch of the industry, President Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Senate Passes Big Bond Issue Of $20,800,000

Measure Now Must Get Two-Thirds Vote of Each Branch for Enactment

Boston Today—*also sees*—Ten per cent surtax postponed, sales tax rear its head, children copy their elders, labor skies flecked with strikes and lockouts — Women reach for national purse strings —Financial expert predict inflation, and billboard measure get legislative thumbs down.

***Bond Issue*—Senate Passes $20,800,000 Bill**

The full impact of the Governor's battering-ram leadership was felt today as the $20,800,000 bond issue was triumphantly pushed through the Senate.

With the longest legislative session in history at its fag-end, momentous legislation piled up on the Legislature, which is buckling and yielding to the Curley dictatorship.

The highway bill, providing for a bond issue of $13,000,000, was passed first, by a vote of 29 to 8.

The building bill, calling for a bond issue of $7,800,000, was passed next, amid tense excitement by a vote of 22-15.

The Governor's $20,800,000 bond issue was thus present and accounted for.

Final enactment, requiring a two-thirds vote, still awaits the measure. Administration lobbyists were jubilant today. They expressed confidence that the necessary two-thirds vote could be procured for enactment in both the Senate and House. It was significant, however, that supporters of the measure did not subject it to a test in the House today, which was in session.

Skillful administration lobbying is expected to turn the trick, perhaps, by tomorrow.

Two amendments distinguished the Senate bill. One provided that the highway bonds be amortized from gas revenues. The second amendment provided that administration of the expenditures be taken from the Governor's appointee, William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, and given to the Emergency Public Works Commission. This was a gesture of independence from the Curley power, but sentiment of the Curley men was that the Senate will be deprived of even this gesture.

***Reactions*—Curley Pleased by Senate Vote**

State House corridors were halls of whispers and murmurings immediately after the bond issue was passed. Governor Curley was reported well pleased. His original demand for a $35,000,000 bond issue had been shaved down, but the one obtained was high and dry above the $8,500,000 bond issue urged in the minority report.

Senator Parkman, steward of the minority report that went down to defeat, was preparing desperately for a showdown battle to stop enactment. Representative Alfred Bigelow in the House is rallying the diminishing hosts of Republican stalwarts in that chamber.

***Surtax*—Curley Seeks Reconsideration of Bill**

Riding high on the crest of his power, Governor Curley pressed today for reversal of the action by which the Senate yesterday defeated the 10 per cent surtax on private incomes.

Reconsideration was moved today, but deferred until another session, probably tomorrow's. The reason for its postponement is believed to lie in the fact that the Curley leaders want more time to rally support behind the measure.

***Sales Tax*—Bond Issue Prospect Revives Proposal**

The ubiquitous sales tax reared its head more vigorously than ever today. Expenditures foreshadowed by the $20,800,000 bond issue led Senator Arthur W. Hollis to say that the only sensible source of revenue now remaining to meet kiting costs was the sales tax.

***Children*—They March in Playground Demand**

Boston City Hall officials rubbed their eyes, held their ears. Over the hard pavement of School Street was a clanking of tin cans; there were cheering and militant demands. Was it a taxpayers' revolt; the revolution predicted by the Communists or just a circus parade?

It was none of these. It was a midget demonstration, being conducted by children from the North End, who taking a cue from their elders, sallied forth for a test of very direct democracy. They wanted a playground, and so they constituted themselves, 25 strong, a pressure group. They overlooked no bet in drumming up public sympathy. They carried two American flags.

***Strikes*—Medway Mill Announces Plan to Close**

Electricians who entered the Fabyan Woolen Mill in Medway, Mass., to disconnect all fuses symbolized today's news on the labor-industrial

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Their Bill Started Lobby Inquiry

Acme

Sam Rayburn (D) Representative From Texas (Left); Burton K. Wheeler (D) Senator From Montana (Center), Who Introduced Utility Bill Which Bears Their Names, and, on the Right, Counsel for National Power Policy Committee and Co-Author With Thomas Corcoran of Administration Public Utility Bill — Benjamin Cohen

Associated Gas Spent $791,487 To Beat Power Bill

U. S. Marshals May Track Man Who Profited Millions in Depression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Still unable to discover the whereabouts of the one witness it wants more than any other—Howard C. Hopson, titleless power behind the throne of Associated Gas & Electric—the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee today had to content itself with further information as to the devices whereby Mr. Hopson was able to take more than $2,800,000 in profits out of the A. G. & E. system at a time when no dividends were paid and its stock was selling for almost nothing on the market.

After serving notice to other A. G. E. witnesses who were on hand today that if Mr. Hopson does not turn up soon the committee will issue subpoenas to every United States marshal in the country, Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman, continued the tedious inspection of A. G. E. operating methods.

Learned Little New

He brought out little new information from subordinate officials who more often than not were unable to answer questions as to fact or policy connected with the companies of which they are the responsible officials.

Incidental to the examination, Senator Black announced he had just received a report from investigators working on the books of the company to the effect that they had already uncovered the expenditure of $791,487 in efforts to defeat the Wheeler-Rayburn Utilities Bill, although the company had previously reported total expenditures for this purpose of only $700,000.

Of this sum the investigators reported that $25,000 had been paid to a law firm in Washington of which Patrick C. Hurley, Secretary of War in President Hoover's Cabinet, is a member.

Stockholders Ones Who Pay

Between other questions, Senator Black drew from Mr. Wasser, who is controller of the A. G. E. system, an admission that the costs of financing the campaign against the bill were assessed directly against the operating companies as operating expenses.

Senator Schwellenbach interpreted this as meaning that the cost would be borne by the consumers, but Mr. Wasser disagreed, insisting it would rather be deducted from dividends to the stockholders.

He agreed, under questioning, however, that such assessments do appear on the regular account which is considered by state regulartory commissions when fixing rates. Mem-

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Scouts Jamboree In Poland Draws Thousands of Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPALA, Poland—The latter half of July saw Spala, President Moscicki's summer home, filled to overflowing with Boy Scouts from many lands. Not less than 30,000 Polish Scouts assembled for the Jamboree which was officially opened by President Moscicki himself on July 14.

There were also some 1500 Poles from abroad and a similar number of foreign Scouts. Most of the latter came from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. France sent some 120, England 70, Roumania 60, headed by Prince Michael, heir to the Roumanian throne. Estonian, Italian and American Scouts were also present.

To prepare house-room for this formidable peace army has been a whole-time job for quite a regiment of technically unemployed Scouts since March 1. Some idea of the size of the camp may be gained from the fact that over 3½ miles of electric wiring have been laid down, 1½ miles of roadways have been constructed and 95 wells have been sunk.

Balanced Taxing Plan Advised For States and Nation

Reform of Methods of Income Levy Urged by Chicago Research Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 30—The "soak-the-rich," or "tax-on-wealth" program, now before Congress, ought to be dealt with in the light of recent income tax legislation in the states, according to Dr. James W. Martin, research director of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation here.

A survey of income tax legislation has just been completed by the commission. The present trend is to increase income tax rates, to steepen the graduation, and to cut exemptions, Dr. Martin said in an interview.

In view of this upward and stiffening trend in the states concerning income taxes, it would be well for the Federal Government to take a long range and comprehensive view, it was urged.

Avoidance of Overlapping

If the taxpayer is to get fair consideration and not be soaked too heavily by both the State and the Federal Government, it appears to the Interstate Commission that the two existing taxing agencies must not overlap and conflict too much in their schedules.

"If the states," said Dr. Martin, "have already imposed heavy taxes on income, as some states have, then the rates which are specified in the federal tax-on-wealth schedules sound bigger than they really are. If both the states and the Federal Government impose high and uneven rates, the elements of conflict introduced will lead to disappointing revenue results. As a matter of fact, the Federal Government will not be getting so much from its proposed taxing program as the figures on paper might indicate."

There are two reasons for this, he explained. In the first place, the high state taxes will come out of the wealthy man's income first. Then the Federal Government will come along and tax what is left of his income after the State has its share.

Dr. Martin pointed out a further reason for the probable smaller amount than expected which would be derived from the tax-on-wealth program. He said it would result in an impetus to the present movement of men of large fortunes to leave the country.

"If both the Federal Government and the states impose high and uneven rates on income taxes," he declared, "there will no doubt be an increasing number of the high income people moving their residence and property over into Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Monte Carlo.

Fractional Complexity

More fractional rates have been used in the new legislation which, Dr. Martin feels, introduces more appearance of refinement and more additional complexity than it does of added fairness. This fractional rate idea was originally employed by Virginia and Wisconsin, he said. Arizona now utilizes rates of 1 per cent, 1.25 per cent, 1.5 per cent, and so on. Somewhat the same plan is now being followed by Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Utah, and North Dakota.

Concerning exemptions for corporations, Dr. Martin pointed out that half a dozen states still provide for initial exemptions. Students of taxation agree that there is no sound economic basis for any initial exemption for corporations. On the contrary, many of them have favored a minimum tax of some sort. The plan of exemption is open to objection, Dr. Martin said, because unless small corporations are checked, there may be wholesale evasion of the income tax through this channel of initial exemption.

One objection to income taxation, in general, which has been seriously urged, Dr. Martin said, is the unstable character of revenues produced. The instability has been generally overrated, but statistical data indicate that the revenues from year to year are much less constant then those from certain other revenue sources.

New Tax Drive Gets Under Way In Both Houses

House Is to Expedite Bill for Quick Passage—Senate Fight Expected

Only Very Rich Hit

Administration Chiefs Give Every Indication of Forcing Enactment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The congressional drive for new taxes got under way in earnest today.

While some quarters still clung to the belief that the tax proposition is a political gesture which may be dropped at the strategic moment, President Roosevelt's leaders in both House and Senate moved with a speed and energy which would appear to indicate quite the contrary.

Immediately thereafter it was referred back to the full Ways and Means Committee—it had been drafted by the committee's Democratic members only. A brief 15-minute session sufficed for its formal approval without any record vote. Only two Republicans took the trouble to be present at the routine proceedings. The committee is expected to submit a report later in the day. The bill, however, now lies officially before the House.

Bill to Be Pushed

Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, expects to bring it up on the floor of the House tomorrow under a special rule sufficiently tight to make possible passage in the House by the end of the week. Simultaneously, Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, began hearings on the same measure with word that he expects to conclude them the day the House passes the bill, in order that the Senate can begin debate when the House finishes.

Republicans served notice of their intended opposition in the House, and Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, resentful over their exclusion from the committee during preliminary drafting of the bill, expressed their opinion of it with unprintable vigor and color.

Helpless, and They Know It

But they recognized fully that they will be helpless to stop the bill in the House which will undoubtedly pass it approximately in its present form. The attack in the Senate will come rather from Progressives who wish to boost its rates higher and make it produce from three to four times as much revenue as at present calculated. Republicans and Democratic conservatives there will also oppose the measure, but the real struggle is expected to develop between administration and progressive forces.

In effect, the bill is a somewhat toned-down version of the President's original wealth-redistribution proposals with concessions on the side to tax experts and business. All its features have been known for several days.

Touch Only Few Persons

Unlike the present so-called "nuisance" taxes which fall on everyone, the new bill would hardly touch at all the great mass of the American public.

Probably the most prominent feature, the higher personal income surtaxes, will affect only about 7000 individuals. In fact one would virtually have to be a millionaire to be touched by it appreciably. It begins at incomes of $50,000 a year, boosting the present surtax of 30 per cent to 31 per cent. The increase itself increases in the higher brackets going to a total of 75 per cent on all income over $5,000,000. The present maximum is 59 per cent on all over $1,000,000. The changes here are still of an unmistakable "wealth-redistribution" character.

Failed to Follow President

Even business and industry would scarcely notice the proposed changes in the corporate income tax, which certainly could not be felt by the man in the street. It was on this point that the committee evidenced its reluctance to approve any radical changes most strongly.

The President had wanted a spread of about 7 per cent between the rate on small corporations and that on large. The committee Democrats conceded him a spread of 1 per cent, but beyond that they would not go. As a result, the bill proposes a rate of 13¼ per cent on corporate incomes up to $15,000 and 14¼ per cent on those above instead of the present flat rate of 13¾.

The graduated tax would not materially increase the revenue from corporate incomes—estimate about $15,000,000—and is therefore primarily in the nature of a levy on bigness.

Eating Up the Profits

Of real importance, both to the average consumer and the investor, is the proposed levy on excess profits. It would take 5 per cent of all profits between 8 and 12 per cent, 10 per cent of profits between 12 and 16 per cent, 15 per cent between 16 and 25, and 25 per cent of all profits in excess of 25 per cent on the value.

This levy is estimated to be capable of raising $100,000,000, the burden of which would ultimately fall either on the consumer in the form of higher prices, or on the stockholder in the form of lower dividends. It is a levy rather on success than on bigness.

The proposed inheritance levy is

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Boston Day... Bond Issue, Strikes, Babson, Billboards...

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front. Industry appears to be in a mood to shut off its power when confronted by labor's demands.

John H. Reardon, agent of the Fabyan Mill, today followed up his notice that the mill will close with the advice that labor seek jobs elsewhere. Swift and dramatic were the events in Medway. Last night representatives of the United Textile Workers asked for higher wages; a few hours later a notice appeared announcing the mill's closing. The only explanation forthcoming was that the mill could not compete with plants paying sub-standard wages.

Mill doors appear to close with hair-trigger speed at pressure from labor. Four plants of the Uxbridge Woolen Company are already closed. William Thornley, assistant manager of the company, today issued a statement blaming organized labor, with its surprise demands and surprise strikes, for causing the crisis.

Elsewhere on the labor front: In Winchester, Mass., 400 employees of the Beggs and Cobb, leather manufacturers, are on strike. At Northampton, Mass., a "Dawn Patrol" has started to protect farmers against poultry and onion bandits on the highways.

In the meantime, Boston heard Representative Edith Nourse Rogers in Washington demand that another committee be appointed to report on the cotton textile industry. Delay in the report of the present committee caused this demand that it be supplanted.

Protest—Women Hit Share-the-Wealth Program

Women have generally been competent handlers of the household purse strings. Today they have branched out, are reaching for the national purse strings. Such was the significance of the parade of Minute Women to the State House yesterday. Dressed in powdered wigs, in fashion when the Declaration of Independence was signed, many of these women went to the State House in horse and buggy, symbolizing that the militant spirit of the colonial epoch still lives.

It was no Madri Gras or fashion show that sent the women through the streets. They were protesters against the President's so-called "share-the-wealth" program, and they left their complaint in the form of a petition to be delivered to President Roosevelt by Governor Curley.

Before descending on the State House they fortified themselves with historical atmosphere, meeting at the Old South Church to listen to the reading of Josiah Quincy's speech that resulted in the Boston Tea Party.

The petition invoked the spirit of '76; protested alleged encroachment by the Federal Government upon state rights; asked for a balanced budget and freedom from "oppressive taxation."

Babson—He Unfolds a Bit of the Future

A mild-mannered man with a Van Dyke beard was prophet, counselor and seer before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. He was Roger W. Babson, head of the Babson Institute.

As prophet: Inflation of some kind will surely come. Value of the American dollar will drop to 60 cents within the country as it has without. A possible real estate boom, comparable to that in the stock market in 1929 is on its way.

As councilor: Invest in real estate in order to profit from inflation. Treat Labor fairly to guard against strikes that will come with inflation. Quit worrying and forget Washington. Build up good will in business. Realize that character education and ideas are destined to become the major assets of industry.

As seer: He has heard confidentially that the President still hopes for legislation to encourage voluntary codes to take the place of NRA's departed. He is certain the President is hesitant about seeking a constitutional amendment, although encouraged by such men as Rexford Tugwell.

And then as a political realist he said: "—these huge and powerful machines which the Democrats created for their own benefit will be turned over to the banking, industrial and business interests of the country."

He was speaking of the day when the Democrats will go down to defeat at the polls.

Billboards—Senate Group Opposes Curley Plan

When the Massachusetts Legislature balks under the Governor Curley rein, that is news. News struck twice in the past 24 hours. The Senate Ways and Means Committee decided today to report adversely on the Governor's proposed billboard legislation. Under this legislation billboard advertising would be controlled by a state commission, the director of which would be appointed by the Department of Public Works.

Legislative revolt pivots about the cry of nepotism. Consistently it is being charged that the Donnelly advertising concern, managed by Edward Donnelly, son-in-law of the Governor, would be the principal beneficiary. Joseph P. Cox, Boston advertising man, in his testimony before the Senate Ways and Means Committee, contended the Donnelly firm would gain $18,000 a year in reduced taxes; that the word goes around in New York that "you'll have to sign up with Donnelly if you want to do any business in Massachusetts."

The other revolt against the Curley leadership came yesterday when the Senate defeated the Governor's proposed 10 per cent surtax on private incomes. Today it is expected the Governor will bring the thunderbolt of his persuasive methods to obtain reconsideration. Defeat of the measure means the budget will be $3,000,000 off balance. A higher state tax would probably be levied against the cities, which would turn it onto real estate. Further burden on private property, it is feared, will drive more industries from Massachusetts. On the other hand the surtax would add further to business' burden with the same result, it is alleged. Since all additional tax burdens point to disastrous migration of industry, the solution most frequently presented is "economy" in the state administration.

Securities—SEC Reopens Hearings in Jensen Case

Further disclosures are expected this afternoon as the Federal Securities Exchange Commission reopens its hearings in the matter of Andrew Jensen & Co., whose officers are under indictment on seven counts of larceny and operating a bucket shop. Under subpoena to appear are customers of this brokerage house and several employees, and important testimony on the conduct of the company is expected to appear.

Today's proceedings will reopen the drive against Boston's bucket shop and illicit securities business which, according to Edmund J. Brandon in charge of today's hearing, looms considerably large proportionately than like situations in either Chicago or New York.

[Further discussion of problems confronting the SEC will be found on this page.]

Theaters—Summer Playhouses Attract Interest

If, as the saying goes, "names make news," then several summer theater colonies had news interest for other reasons than the plays and actors they were presenting, last night. Shining lights in the political, religious and theatrical world were seen at the following resorts:

Westport, Conn. — The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, noted New York pastor, watched his own new play, "If This Be Treason" (done in collaboration with Reginald Lawrence), at the Country Playhouse among an audience which included such bigwigs as Luigi Pirandello, Italian playwright and one-time winner of the Nobel Prize; Amos Pinchot, noted Liberal, and Star Actresses Jane Cowl, Eva Le Gallienne, Irene Rich and Alla Nazimova.

Ogunquit, Maine—Gov. Louis J. Brann and a party of about 20 people were in the audience for the opening of "Murder With Pen and Ink," a new play starring Florence Reed, at the Ogunquit Playhouse. Maine's Governor and party held the curtain for half an hour, finally wandering in to the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the audience rose to its assembled feet and applauded.

Skowhegan, Maine — Daniel Frohman, patriarch of the American stage, visited Lakewood to see Moffat Johnston's new play, "Stag at Bay," along with Comedian Ed Wynn. Playwright Owen Davis, Producer William A. Brady and Actress Grace George.

So stars shone on summer theaterdom, even if New England was sulking under a blanket of clouds.

Newton—Traffic Survey Report Reaches the Mayor

On Mayor Sinclair Weeks' desk today in Newton's city hall was a neatly mimeographed volume of 145 pages containing in detail the city's current traffic problems.

The comprehensive survey was made by Newton ERA and CWA workers. It contains maps, graphs, charts and other pertinent facts about every city street. It recommends a three-year program to improve driving conditions and eliminate to the zero point the number of accidents.

Mayor Weeks is heartily in favor of ironing out the traffic situation and is for going ahead with the project. But there comes the usual stumbling block of no money. The city's budget for this year has already been exceeded, therefore expenditure of any money is not possible. However, Mayor Weeks said he would not pigeon hole the report, but will keep it available for the time when Newton's treasury has the necessary money to go ahead with improved traffic work.

Wading Pool—Whittier Street Unit to Have One

The hot asphalt pavement at the Whittier Street health unit will hold no more terrors for Roxbury children when Boston's latest project is completed. The city, according to officials at City Hall, plans to utilize $30,000 of the George Robert White fund for the erection of a wading pool on the playground.

The new pool, which will be somewhat similar to the Frog Pond in the Public Gardens, will be 80 by 50 feet, surrounded by lawn, grass banks, and shady paths. In the center of the pool, a fountain will play. Until the shade trees reach a sufficient height, colored awnings will be stretched over the area around the pool.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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THIS EVENING
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians
and
Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd
Presented by
THE FORD DEALERS
Program is on all Columbia Stations. Time: 9:30 to 10:30, Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Married School Teachers Barred in Windsor Locks

WINDSOR LOCKS, Conn., July 30 (AP)—Married women school teachers will have to look elsewhere besides Windsor Locks for jobs hereafter. In explanation for not re-engaging four married teachers, one of them a veteran of 21 years' service, the Board of Education said that its policy in the future will be to engage only unmarried women.

The board has in its membership one woman, Miss Catherine Farrell. Asked today if she personally favored the ruling, Miss Farrell said: "I most certainly do."

Mooney Hearing Postponed

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30 (AP)—California's Supreme Court yesterday postponed Tom Mooney's habeas corpus hearing from Sept. 3 to Sept. 18, but granted an application for immediate appointment of a commissioner to take depositions of witnesses. Chief Justice William H. Waste said the commissioner probably will be named within two or three days and that Mooney's attorneys may then proceed to take the depositions of four out-of-state witnesses.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ—303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	"Pan Americana";	Merrymakers	'Hits and Encores';
5:15	Harvard Sum. School	soloists; orch.	"Story Builder";	recordings, and
5:30	Singing Lady	NBC soloist	"Jack Armstrong"	shopping talks
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Vocal duo; news	Male quartet,	Boy Scout Drama
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Features; news	Reports; sketch	Cowboy songs
6:30	News; features	Piano solos	Minute Men talk	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	NBC soloist	Features; music	Russian music
7:00	Frank Black's Orch.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment	CBS vocalist
7:30	Radio Nature League	Popular vocal	"Singin' Sam"	Golf lesson
7:45	McGoogie Family	Government talk	Boake Carter, news	Organ solos
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Charlotte Ensem.
8:15	dramatic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; soloists	Coast Guard talk
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	"Dramatic Inter-	Beethoven Memo-
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	lude," series	rial Concert
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls;	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Gluskin's Orches-	George Dasch band
9:15	soloists; orchestra	vocal soloists	tra; vocalist	concert
9:30	Russian Symphonic	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	Popular Varieties
9:45	Choir	chestra; contest	his Pennsylvan-	News Service
10:00	S. S. Normandie;	"Iolanthe," with	ians; Col. Stoop-	Cashman's Orch.
10:15	dance music	Francia White,	nagle and Budd	Velos. Yolanda
10:30	WBZA Players, from	James Melton;	Studio speaker	Jerry Cooper, songs
10:45	Springfield studio	players; orchestra	Spotlight Revue	Prima's Orchestra
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news	News Service	Signs off
11:15	Delaporte's Orch.	Sports; Harry	Hoff's Orchestra	
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Meyers's Orch.	Ted Fiorito's Or-	
11:45	their orchestra	The Hoofinghams'	chestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn baseball game; Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBZ, "Spotlight Revue"; light opera and musical comedy excerpts.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Eigart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Dramatic Guild presents "Six Gun Justice."

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Civic Opera Orchestra; Grant Park concert.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, Sunset Concert by National Symphony Orchestra.

Republicans Sweep Connecticut Town

By the Associated Press

Stonington, Conn., July 30

THE Borough of Stonington went Republican at the annual election yesterday for the first time in 40 years. Nearly 600 votes were cast as the G. O. P. made a clean sweep in all of the offices.

William Edgar defeated John E. Garity, Democrat, for warden, receiving 348 votes while the latter collected 225 ballots. A similar margin separated the candidates throughout.

In addition to six burgesses, August O. Mueller was chosen clerk and treasurer; Frank L. Dunham, assessor, and William S. Robinson, collector of taxes.

Reds Cause America To Suspect Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

were delivered by William Pieck, German delegate.

Contrasted with them is the pledge given by Mr. Litvinoff. He agreed: "To respect scrupulously the indisputable right of the United States to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way and to refrain from interfering in any manner in the internal affairs of the United States, its territories, or possessions."

Went Even Further

He further agreed:

"2. To refrain, and to restrain all persons in Government service and all organizations of the Government or under its direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of any financial assistance from it, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatsoever to injure the tranquillity, prosperity, order or security of the whole or any part of the United States or its possessions, and, in particular, from any act tending to encourage or incite armed intervention, or any agitation or propaganda having as an aim the violation of the territorial integrity of the United States, its territories and possessions, or the bringing about by force of a change in the political or social order of the whole or any part of the United States, its territories or possessions."

Avenue Open for Soviet

Whether the Soviet Union has violated its pledge to refrain from inciting overthrow of the American Government turns as it has before on the precise relation of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern. The latter is an international organization, and the most incendiary statements regarding Communist revolution in the United States were made by American citizens who are delegates to the meeting.

The Soviet Government may argue that it has no control over views uttered in its capital by American citizens, or Germans like William Pieck author of the Comintern report. It may plead the rights of free speech, and declare that equally incendiary demands for the overthrow of the Russian Government are daily occurrences on American soil.

There is some literal accuracy in these claims, it is well recognized at the State Department.

Cases Not Lacking

American organizations and speakers are frequently demanding the overthrow of Soviet Russia. Once in a while, an agent of the American Government makes such a claim. The most recent was in a newspaper article by a well-known Admiral, who urged an alliance with other nations in a military attack upon the Soviet Union. The Admiral was not disciplined, although naval authorities said his manuscript should have been submitted to them prior to publication.

The real issue, of course, turns on the amount of financial and organizing support which the American Communist Party actually receives from Moscow. Of this there is no hint in the speeches of "orders" from the Comintern. Until such evidence is forthcoming, it is unlikely that the American Administration will accuse the Soviet Union of breaking its pledge, for plenty of flaming speeches and manifestos can be found on both sides.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday; probably with a shower in the late afternoon; moderate to fresh northerly winds shifting to west and southwest.

Maine and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers in north portion late tonight or Wednesday and in south portion Wednesday. Slightly warmer in north portion tonight.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness followed by showers beginning late tonight or Wednesday. Warmer tonight, cooler in north portion Wednesday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight. Wednesday fair and warmer probably followed by showers in afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest backing to west and southwest winds, increasing Wednesday. Fair tonight and Wednesday, followed by showers late Wednesday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	72	Minneapolis	78	96
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	90	88
Chicago	72	78	New York	68	80
Denver	66	88	Norfolk	74	90
Helena	54	83	Philadelphia	72	88
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	90	94
Kansas City	82	102	San Francisco	52	82
Los Angeles	68	90	Washington	70	88
Miami	80	88			

A—8 a. m., July 30.
B—Maximum, July 29.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:20 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 3:37 p. m.

SEC, With 300 Complaints, Renews Drive on 'Bucketeers'

With nearly 300 complaints of alleged stock swindles on its hands, the Federal Securities Exchange Commission reopened hearings this afternoon and again swept forward in a concerted drive to rid Boston of its reputation as a bucketeer's paradise.

Armed to the teeth with air-tight securities legislation and having successfully demolished the tipster sheet racket, first stronghold of illicit stock dealers, the Securities Exchange Commission is fast becoming the bane of those other types of stock dealing which are annually mulcting the Massachusetts public of an estimated $50,000,000 yearly.

Whereas, there is a long road ahead for this arm of the Federal Government in its campaign against bucketeering and other illicit dealing, it is gradually beginning to look as if the days of the stock racketeer were numbered.

Scurrying to Cover

Repeated campaigns in the past on the part of the State Utilities Department and federal agencies have resulted in the temporary scurrying to cover of the most open types of swindling, but in each case the old rackets have broken out anew as public indignation and alert watchfulness have subsided. During the past decade Boston has seen at least five major stock investigations but in none of these have the government agencies been so well equipped with teeth-bearing laws and testimony-producing agencies.

Already the efforts of the SEC have brought results in the shape of numerous injunctions against brokerage houses, forbidding them to practice for temporary periods or permanently. The E. E. Nazzaro Company investigation resulted in the enjoining of E. E. Nazzaro as a person and as a corporation from further practicing. Injunctions were issued in the case of Dill & Co.'s failure, and past SEC investigations of the cases of Frank J. Gill and others have shown the power of this new federal agency.

Types of Swindling

Two outstanding types of stock swindling are the object of the commission's present attack. Each has contributed heavily to the reputation of Boston as "a citadel for bucketshop operators," to use the words of Attorney General Paul A. Dever. The first, the so-called "selling switch," involves analysis by the fraudulent broker of the customer's stock holdings. The broker solicits the patronage of some holder of securities, and offers to analyze his security holdings.

His advice is usually to "switch" to some other type of stock. The first switch recommended is to some reliable stock which is due to rise, and it is by this switch that the broker gains the customer's confidence. Then comes a second bit of advice, this time to switch to a "pet" stock of the broker's, which the broker has bought low and sells high to this customer, the broker having artificially built up its price. When enough of this stock is unloaded onto customers, the brokerage house withdraws its support, the stock falls, and the customer is left holding nearly worthless securities. The broker, on the other hand, has been able to buy cheaply and sell high and has made a good profit.

Common Practice

The other allegedly common practice involves an agreement on the part of brokerage house to buy stock for a customer on margin, taking a certain amount of his shares as collateral. The broker receives the customer's money and collateral shares, and sends him a confirmation that he has purchased the new stock. Instead the broker pockets the money and perhaps even sells the collateral shares and keeps the money received from that deal as well.

As with the concerted drives of the past, one of the big weapons for investigators today is that of publicity. Once the SEC begins investigation of a concern the public eye is turned directly on that house. The thoughtful regulation requiring all hearings before the SEC to be public allows all testimony brought out to be carefully scrutinized by investors, and if the testimony contains damaging admissions of illicit stock trading that concern's business drops to an astounding degree.

Fishing Expedition

The work of the investigators of the Securities Exchange Commission is often described as being largely a "fishing expedition." Complaints come in from customers, other brokers, interested parties, and the commission undertakes to angle for the facts by calling in the involved parties and submitting them to examination. It is sometimes difficult to tell exactly what will emerge from the testimony hearings, and unsuspected illicit practices are often uncovered in this way.

Officials of the SEC say their job in no way overlaps that of the utilities and securities investigating bodies of the State. Each supplements the other and both are necessary for action in uncovering the ramifications of the various unsound stock transactions in the State.

PWA and Carlines Battle in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 30—If Mayor John C. Mahoney carries out his "must" street paving campaign—and it looks as though he will—the town of Auburn will have street cars with nowhere to go. When the streets are paved, the tracks now running into Worcester will be removed.

But the Auburn selectmen are going to put up a fight. Representative Ignatius B. Cleary has notified the Department of Public Utilities that a petition for a hearing, designed to prevent removal of the tracks, will be filed. He charges that the city's Mayor, in granting a parallel bus line permit, is "favoring a public utility company."

Meanwhile, stakes have been driven on three streets in preparation for the paving. Twenty-five men are to start work on the project, backed by Chapter 90 funds, on Monday. The rush is caused by the fact that the street department is threatened with a layoff of 250 men. Remark is made that no mayor, with PWA funds available if work starts, and with none if nothing begins, could afford to wait, also that no mayor could afford to lay off that many men in any case.

Relief Costs 10 P. C.

An analysis of relief costs in Kansas showed 10 cents out of every dollar spent was used for administrative purposes.

Boston Events

Tonight

Music

ESPLANADE CONCERT—8:30.
Coronation March.....Meyerbeer
Eighth Symphony, Opus 93, in F major.....Beethoven
Last Two Movements:
III. Tempo di menuetto
IV. Allegro vivace
Overture to "Tannhäuser".....Wagner
Italian Caprice.....Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "The Deluge".....Saint-Saëns
Solo Violin: Gaston Elcus
Gypsy Tango, "Jealousy".....Gade
Selection: "The Fortune Teller".....Victor Herbert

BROOKLINE OUTDOOR CONCERT — First of new, free Tuesday series. ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor. Soloists. Condensed version of Verdi's "Aida." Dean Road Playground Shell. 8:15.

FREE FANEUIL HALL CONCERT—ERA Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. In co-operation with Patriotic Women of Massachusetts. 8.

JAMAICA POND BANDSTAND—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor. 8.

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Accent on Youth." South Shore Players with Kenneth McKenna and Claudia Morgan. Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

DENNIS—"Ode to Liberty." Adapted from the French by Sidney Howard. With Ina Claire. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Ladies Love Danger."

EXETER—Ralph Bellamy in "The Healer." 2:10, 5:05, 8. "In Caliente," with Dolores Del Rio.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—W. C. Fields in "The Man on the Flying Trapeze." Fenway, 2:28, 5:09, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:41 a. m., 2:12, 4:43, 7:14, 9:55. "Java Head." English production with colorful settings in Bristol and the Orient.

FINE ARTS—Evelyn Laye in "Evensong," from Beverly Nichols's book based on the life of Melba. 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:50. Capt. John Craig's sub-sea nature pictures, "Sea Killers."

KEITH'S — "Old Man Rhythm," Musical entertainment with Buddy Rogers. 10 a. m., 12:46, 3:29, 6:12, 8:51. Alice Brady as railroad camp cook entering Long Island society circles, in "Lady Tubbs."

ORPHEUM — Grace Moore in "Love Me Forever." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

STATE—Spencer Tracy as a star crime reporter in "The Murder Man," with Virginia Bruce as a "sob sister." 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. Jean Arthur and Victor Jory in "Party Wire."

METROPOLITAN—"Broadway Gondolier." Warner Brothers' musical spectacle with Dick Powell, Joan Blondell and various screen and radio stars. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Allen's "Town Hall Tonight" radio contest winners.

MODERN—"Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carmanati. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Front Page Woman."

TREMONT—Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in "Under Pressure," a tunnel building story, and "Transient Lady." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Warner Baxter in "Under the Pampas Moon." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Hoosier Schoolmaster."

UNIVERSITY—"Oil for the Lamps of China." 3:05, 6:15, 9:20. "Hooray for Love."

BOSTON — "A Dog of Flanders," with Frankie Thomas. 9:45 a. m., 12:34, 3:23, 6:12, 9:01. "What Price Crime." G men again.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Man of Aran"; Patsy Kelly and Thelma Todd in "Treasure Blues"; "Three Lazy Mice," cartoon; "Stranger Than Fiction"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS—"Moonlight," presented by the Hyde Park Community Theater; "Rosalie" and "Pater Noster" presented by the South End Community Theater. First M. E. Church, Temple Street, West End. 7:45. Free.

Tomorrow

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon

FRANKLIN PARK CONCERT—ERA Civic Theater Orchestra. Leon J. Goldman, conductor. 3:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward: French Rooms. 11 a. m

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Footwear Manufacturers With Over 560 Shops

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

Clothing Workers of America said that its influence would act to benefit 125,000 garment workers throughout the country.

The document incorporates a prohibition of child labor and home work, provision for unemployment insurance, the eight-hour day and the 36-hour week, equal distribution among all employees of slack season work, and insures against evasion of its terms by manufacturers moving out of the metropolitan area.

Peasant Army—Denmark Assures Relief

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—The army of peasants who marched on the King's palace to deliver their demands for relief prepared to return to their farms upon the Government's promise of help.

Until Prime Minister Theodore Stauning received their deputation and assured it the Cabinet would consider their plight, the peasants squatted in the courtyard of Amelienborg Palace.

The peasants' resolution delivered to Premier Stauning sought minimum prices for their produce, reduction of taxes and a new moratorium on their debts. It was not officially stated what steps they would take if these demands were not met, but repeated murmurs of a farm strike rose as the workers awaited the Prime Minister's reception of the deputation.

Soviets—Private Second-hand Stores Ordered Out

MOSCOW—Russia will close many second-hand stores, where citizens take articles to be sold on commission. In Moscow alone, about 100 of them are ordered out of business, leaving only 10 with the right to continue.

Presumably, Russians are to be compelled to purchase new goods.

These establishments, reports the Associated Press, sell everything from old shoes and samovars to pianos and bicycles.

In Moscow, they are allowed until Aug. 8 to liquidate. Prices in the remaining 10 will be regulated by the Commissariat of Domestic Trade.

Navy—Huge British Program Reported

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—British spokesmen refused yesterday to confirm or deny the story, published in the Daily Herald, of London, that Britain plans to build an almost completely new navy by 1942, at a cost of $750,000,000.

Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell on July 22 said that Britain had put forward a tentative naval building program, in confidential talks with America, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan. He did not reveal the details. The Daily Herald claimed to have secured them, and published them as the "hush-hush program" contemplating 12 new capital ships and 33 new cruisers in seven years.

Inquirers were officially told that the published plan was "purely imaginary." Unofficial spokesmen, however, pointed to a statement of the British First Lord of the Admiralty declaring that if all details of negotiations were published, it would be impossible to arrive at a general agreement.

Washington: Naval officials denied knowing of the published plan, and were alarmed at its leading toward a major naval race, if the plan is accurate.

Pacific—Call for Air Mail Bids Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Silently and inconspicuously, in the midst of a flood of other news on foreign subjects, including Ethiopia, navies, and National Socialists, yesterday came perhaps the most significant detail in American foreign policy.

Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster General, called at the White House to discuss with President Roosevelt the call for bids for the coming transpacific air mail service. Presently the Post Office will advertise its bids. Pan American Airways, which has done vast preparatory work on the island-chain across the Pacific, with full cooperation of the Government, is expected of course to receive the contract. A $1,000,000 appropriation is carried in the deficiency appropriation bill.

But this air-mail contract is much more than a mere postal or commercial achievement. It is closely tied with national defense, with the Philippines, with the whole fateful future of the Pacific, with navies and world peace.

Silver—March of Dollars to Treasury Begins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A 20-day procession of silver dollars rolling down Washington's Fifteenth Street began today. About $100,000,000 in silver dollars will make up the vast flood.

The silver dollars are in armored trucks, and are tied in 60-pound canvas sacks about as big as the 20-pound sugar bags you buy at the grocers. The shipments come from Philadelphia by rail and under heavy guard, are transferred to trucks, and thus come to the Treasury at Fifteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It will take 20 days to get all the silver shifted. It is being stacked seven feet high in compartments in the new Treasury vaults.

Trade—Balance Favorable to U. S. in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In June for the first time in three months, the United States sold more abroad than it bought, and thus had a "favorable" foreign trade balance, the Department of Commerce reports today.

June exports amounted to $170,193,000, while imports were $156,756,000.

Exports are slightly smaller than a year ago, and imports over 15 per cent greater. For the first six months of the year, exports amounted to $1,023,981,000 while imports were $994,559,000. This is very close to the 1934 figures.

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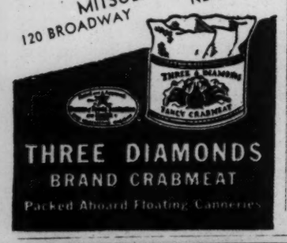


THREE DIAMONDS
BRAND CRABMEAT
Packed Aboard Floating Canneries

Dr. Walter Williams

COLUMBIA, Mo., July 30 (AP)—Dr. Walter Williams, who passed on last night, was former president of the University of Missouri and dean emeritus of the world's first school of journalism here. Although his formal schooling ended upon his graduation from high school, he won recognition from educators all over the world for his work at the Missouri school. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was part of his reward. He founded the Missouri School of Journalism in 1908, and was elected president of the university Jan. 1, 1931.

A native of Boonville, Mo., Dr. Williams obtained his first job as a composing room worker on the Boonville Advertiser at the age of 15. He later became part owner of the newspaper and president of the Missouri Press Association.

FOR A TEMPTING LUNCHEON

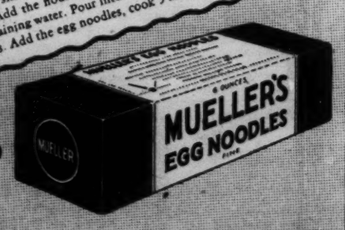
DELICIOUS
ECONOMICAL

Egg Noodles and Mushrooms

1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
2 Tablespoons butter
½ Pound mushrooms
1 Onion, chopped
1 Tablespoon flour
1 Cup cold water
1 Can tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt

Parboil the noodles for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Melt the butter, add the mushrooms, peeled and sliced and the chopped onion. Cook, stirring constantly for 10 minutes. Add the flour mixed to a paste with a little cold water, then add the remaining water. Pour into tomato soup, season with salt and cook 15 minutes. Add the egg noodles, cook 5 minutes longer and serve.

EASY TO PREPARE
—QUICK TOO



AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

C. F. Mueller Company, Jersey City, New Jersey

Firm Spent $791,487 To Beat Power Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of the committee considered this as meaning that rates have in the past probably been based on just such expenditures as this which the operating company is required to pay.

Senator Schwellenbach brought out in questioning Mr. Wasser, that although the latter is a director and an official of the A. G. E. Company, he followed instructions in matters relating to the utility bill fight coming from H. A. Stix, a man who was said to hold no official position in the A. G. E. system, but is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hopson and described as his personal representative.

This led to observations from the committee bench to the effect that Mr. Hopson is the real power in the system and the only man who can tell them what it wants to know.

Power Behind Throne

Senator Schwellenbach particularly commended on the fact that Mr. Wasser, a duly elected director and official of the company should apparently be taking orders from an outsider who had no official connection with it.

Most of the day was taken up, however, in questions pertaining to details of A. G. & E. system operations. For example, it was brought out that the E. M. Gilbert Construction Company—a subsidiary with a contract for utility engineering with the A. G. & E. system—made a profit of $5,933,000 over a five-year period, although the actual value of its physical equipment was in one year only $1800.

According to figures read into the record by Senator Schwellenbach, the company was set up with a book value of $5,000,000.

Accused of Milking Company

Mr. Wasser testified that the Gilbert Company received a flat commission of 7½ per cent on the cost of all construction work for any A. G. & E. subsidiary, the funds being provided by the subsidiary.

Senator Schwellenbach implied that this was merely a device for milking the operating company of 7½ per cent of all construction costs. He likened it to a doctor having the power to order a patient to have an operation, regardless of the patient's desire or opinion on the matter, and then charging him $10,000 for the job.

The committee went similarly into the practices regarding other types of service subsidiaries of the A. G. &. E. system.

New Tax Drive Under Way in Both Houses

(Continued from Page 1)

an innovation which, however, will not affect any large number of persons. It will be in addition to the present estates tax. Under it blood relatives are granted an exemption of $50,000 and nonrelatives of $10,000.

Taking It From Heirs

The tax begins at 6 per cent on $20,000 and goes up to 75 per cent on everything in excess of $10,000,000. It is supplemented by a gift tax beginning at 3 per cent on $10,000 and graduating to 57 per cent on all gifts above $10,000,000.

These twin features are expected to produce roughly about $120,000,000.

Thus the total anticipated revenue from the proposed new rates would consist of: $30,000,000 from personal income surtax increases, $15,000,000 from corporate income changes, $100,000,000 from excess profits levy, and $120,000,000 from inheritance and gift taxes—or a total of $265,000,000.

It is anticipated that improved business conditions would raise this to $275,000,000. Some of the sponsors express the hope that the return might actually go as high as $400,000,000 although there is nothing in Treasury estimates to warrant such an anticipation.

Philadelphia Symphony Bows to Whiteman Baton

PHILADELPHIA, July 30 (AP)—The Philadelphia Orchestra tucked its dignity away where it wouldn't show today, and made ready for another whirl with Paul Whiteman.

They tossed tradition to the winds and shouted for more in Robin Hood Dell at Fairmount Park last night when America's "jazz" king mounted the podium. No one ever dared be as breezy before in those classic precincts. Whiteman added his band to the men who play under the baton of Stokowski, Iturbi, Smallens and others. It was just what the 9000 persons in the record crowd were looking for, and everyone was pleased, except 1500 or 2000 who were turned away. The program will be repeated tonight.

The concert got off to a toe-tickling start with "The Continental" and two other dance tunes, "Dusk" and "The Duke Insists." Then followed a feature, "Waltzing Through the Ages," which began with Beethoven's Minuet in G. Chopin, Gounod, Tchaikovsky and the Strausses were represented in waltz time and the suite concluded with "In the Good Old Summertime," "Sidewalks of New York," "Three O'Clock in the Morning," and "Merry Widow."

Whiteman went plain hokum in a post-intermission number, "Meet the Band," which was a starring vehicle for Ramona, "The King's Men," and a group of other versatile individuals among the 35 men in his band. Encores to their specialties stretched the finis considerably beyond the normal Philadelphia adjournment hour.

Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," The finale, brought another ovation and Robert Forsythe's "Dodging a Divorcee" as an encore.

Bill Authorizing Army Air Bases Passes Senate

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The Senate today passed and sent to the White House the Wilcox bill, authorizing establishment of six army air defense bases in various sections of the United States and in Alsaka.

The bill carries no appropriation, but the cost, to be provided for later, has been estimated at $110,000,000. The air bases would be used as permanent stations for peacetime training of the air force and for defense against invasion.

'Park Anywhere and as Long as You Like'

By a Staff Photographer

Brockton's Welcome to Visitors Is American Legion Parkway
In This Great Area Lying Directly Off Main Street in the Heart of the City More Than 300 Automobiles May Be Parked at One Time.

Collection Enjoined On Processing Tax

CONCORD, N. H., July 30 (AP)—Temporary restraining orders against the collection of processing taxes from the Nashua Gummed and Coated Paper Company and R. G. Sullivan, Inc., Manchester cigar manufacturers, were granted yesterday in federal district court.

The orders, Clerk of Court Thomas B. Donnelly said, were the first for restraining collection of such taxes in New Hampshire, other than cotton processing and floor taxes.

The bills in equity sought an injuction restraining Peter M. Gagne, collector of internal revenue, from collecting the taxes levied through the AAA. The taxes amount to $4000 monthly for each company.

Brockton's Great Free Parking Area Is Attracting Trade to the Shoe City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass. July 30—"Park anywhere and as long as you like along Brockton's Legion Parkway" is the cordial invitation extended today and every day by city officials to all motorists intent on shopping in stores and shops.

Several years ago, Brockton saw the urgent need of establishing a system of parking whereby people coming to trade would not be penalized for parking violations. Also, there was a desperate need for more room to take care of the increased patronage of citizens. They reasoned that if motorists had plenty of room to park their cars, they would be further induced to spend their money in Brockton.

Surveys of other large cities showed that limited parking time and lack of parking places caused motorists to continue on to where they could conveniently find a place to park automobiles.

Thus did Brockton city fathers decide to make available a great parking area in the heart of the city. This plan necessitated removal of many cheap wooden structures and moving back of buildings. However, the task was undertaken and finished. Now Brockton has on its Main Street one of the finest parking areas south of Boston. There is room for the parking of some 300 cars without causing congestion to cars passing through.

Merchants and businessmen report increases in business. They even go so far as to say that motorists are coming from outlying cities to trade especially because of the available parking.

Brockton Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in giving the necessary impetus which has enabled the city to dispense with "No parking" or "limited parking" signs on streets in the business section. So successful has been the "unlimited" parking idea that further extension of parking facilities is now being contemplated.

How House Figures New Taxes

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 30

AN OUTLINE of the tax rates by which the House Ways and Means Committee proposes to raise around $275,000,000 more each year:

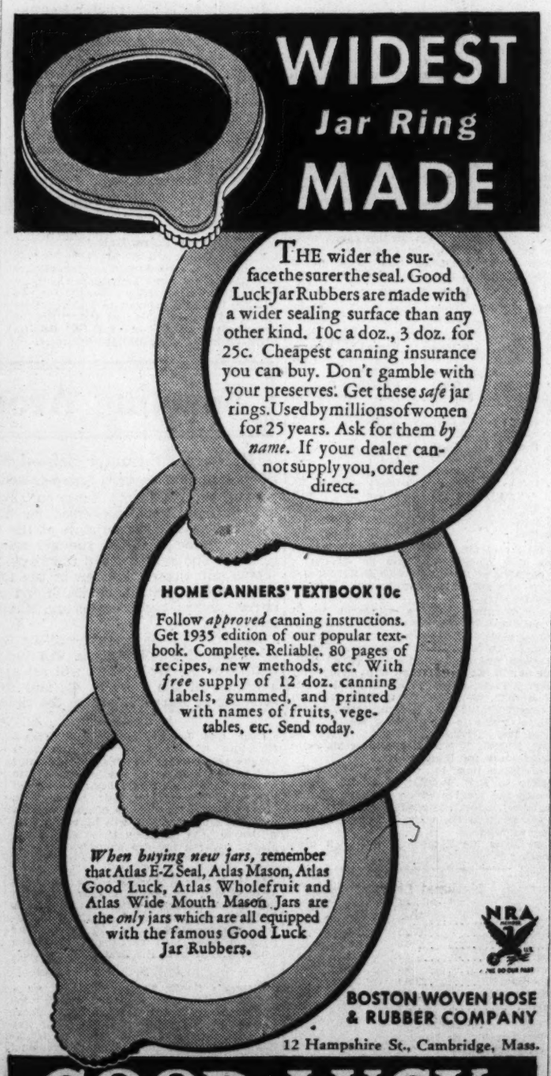
Excess Profits, Estimated Revenue, $100,000,000. Profits below 8 per cent on the adjusted declared value of capital, no tax; 8-12 per cent, tax 5 per cent; 12-16 per cent, 10 per cent; 16-25 per cent, 15 per cent; over 25 per cent, 20 per cent.

Individual Incomes, Revenue $45,000,000. An increase in present surtaxes on incomes of more than $50,000. On $56,000 income, the $6000 above $50,000, now taxed at 30 per cent, would be increased to 31 per cent, a money raise of $60. The present 59 per cent tax on that portion of an income over $5,000,000 would be raised to 75 per cent.

Inheritances, Revenue $93,000,000. New taxes, in addition to those already collected on estates, ranging from 4 per cent on the first taxable $10,000 to 75 per cent of the inheritance above $10,000,000. A flat $50,000 exemption to close of kin; a $10,000 exemption to others.

Gifts, Estimated $25,000,000. Besides the existing gift taxes, new levies ranging from 3 per cent on the first taxable $10,000 to 57 per cent on the taxable portion of the gift above $10,000,000. Exemptions the same as on inheritances.

Corporation Income, Additional Revenue $15,000,000. Replace present levy on all net corporation income with a 13¼ per cent tax on income of $15,000 or less and 14¼ per cent on income over $15,000.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Follow *approved* canning instructions. Get 1935 edition of our popular textbook. Complete. Reliable. 80 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. With *free* supply of 12 doz. canning labels, gummed, and printed with names of fruits, vegetables, etc. Send today.
When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.

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Rhode Island Voters to Pass On Its $12,037,000 Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I. — Rhode Island voters will march to the polls August 6 to pass upon the most costly list of projects in the State's history, projects estimated to cost the State directly $12,037,000, plus many more millions expected to be provided by the Federal Government as loans or grants.

The total amount involves a sum far greater than the annual appropriation of the State government and is equivalent to about $25 for each man, woman and child in Rhode Island.

Every one of the 19 projects is indorsed by Gov. Theodore Francis Green's administration. Republican opponents of the administration concede the merit of some of the items, but have urged the voters to reject most of them. The conservative Rhode Island branch of the National Economy League has warned that approval of all the projects will add a tremendous burden to future taxpayers for years to come.

One Item Assured

Only one item is virtually assured of passage. Republicans and Democrats alike have indorsed the fourth unemployment relief loan. This item provides that the state may issue $3,000,000 worth of bonds for relief of the unemployed. A similar bill, the third relief loan calling for $1,000,000 in bonds, was approved at the election last November by a wide margin, 78,871, votes to 18,193. In previous years the first and second relief loans also were approved by large majorities.

Bitter fights have been waged over the various other items, however, and whether they will be approved or rejected will not be known until the ballots are counted.

Particularly fierce has been the wrangle over the proposed appropriation of $1,875,000 for acquisition of forest land and the one calling for $550,000 for development of an elaborate parkway in the western part of the State. Each of these items requires the help of federal financing in addition to the state appropriation.

The administration plan is to take over 80,000 acres of land near the Connecticut border, develop a 50-mile scenic parkway to extend from westerly on the south to the Massachusetts border on the north, establish picnic grounds and develop the remainder of the woodland as a gigantic state forest.

Opponents of the projects say that the State, under this act, would own one fourth of the area of Rhode Island. They argue that Rhode Island already has more acreage devoted to state forests than most other states.

Auditorium Opposed

Considerable opposition has been raised, too, for the project that calls for erecting an $825,000 state auditorium as a memorial to war veterans. This measure has been approved by the administration and printed on the ballots, but only recenly it was discovered that the allotted sum of $825,000 does not include the large piece of land necessary for such a structure. No provision has been made for acquiring a site and the Governor admits that no tentative site has been selected. Many nonpartisan organizations in the State oppose this item because they fear the ultimate cost will be well over $1,000,000 and might easily expand to $2,000,000. Veterans' organizations for the most part are in favor of the project.

Two other items stand an excellent chance of passage. One calling for an appropriation of $600,000 for purchasing voting machines for the State is considered a self-liquidating measure because it will reduce the election costs in every city and town. The superiority of voting machines to the old-fashioned ballot box is generally conceded even by opponents of the administration.

Considerable support has been rallied for the $600,000 needed for a new hospital for the state infirmary at Howard. The present hospital is said to be badly overcrowded and its equipment is reported badly outmoded and inadequate.

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

MAX SEYFERT, Chef
S. S. PENNSYLVANIA
PANAMA PACIFIC LINE

First National Stores

HELLO, YOU OUT SHOPPING, TOO? I'M ON MY WAY TO THE FIRST NATIONAL STORE.
SO AM I. I SEEM TO MEET ALL MY FRIENDS THERE NOW. I ALWAYS FIND THE QUALITY SO EXCELLENT AND THE PRICES SO REASONABLE!

This is a typical conversation of two smart women buyers of quality foods. They know where to do their shopping, and they are familiar with the outstanding values which are offered week after week at First National Stores.

Mildly Cured - No Waste - Makes an Economical Meal
LIBBY'S CORNED BEEF 12 oz Tin 15c

Ready-To-Fry - All Prepared - Just Shape
GORTON'S COD FISH CAKES 10 oz Tin 12c

Non-Poisonous - Strike Anywhere
MATCHES Ohio Blue Tip 6 Lge Boxes 25c

Economical Because You Use Less On Account Of Its Strength
BAKER'S VANILLA EXTRACT 2 oz Bot 29c

Standard Norwegian In Pure Olive Oil
SARDINES 2 No ¼ Tins 15c

BUTTER BROOKSIDE CREAMERY 1 Lb Roll 27c
EGGS HENFIELD BRAND Doz 27c

UNEEDA BAKER'S
Graham Crackers 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Premium Flakes 1 Lb Pkg 17c
Spiced Fingers Lb Bulk 23c

MORE VALUES
Bosco Chocolate Milk Amplifier Bot 27c
Clicquot Club Ginger Ale Contents Only 2 16 oz Bots 25c
Duff's Ginger Bread Mix Tin 23c
Duff's Devil Food Mix Tin 23c
Fleischmann's Yeast Cake 3c
Long Loaf Bread Big 20 oz Loaf 9c

RINSO Quick Suds for Laundry 2 Lge Pkgs 39c
LIFEBUOY Popular Toilet Soap 3 Bars 18c
CLOROX Bleaches, Disinfects 2 Pt Bots 25c

FINAST BRAND - JUST LIKE CORN ON THE COB
Whole Kernel Corn 2 No 2 Tins 27c
Pineapple FINAST SLICED 2 No 2½ Tins 39c
Sunsweet Prune Juice Qt Bot 21c
E-Zee Freez Makes Ice Cream in your Refrigerator 3 Pkgs 25c
Gold Medal Cake Flour 2½ Lb Pkg 31c
Grape-Nuts Flakes Pkg 10c
Cracked Rye Bread 20 oz Loaf 9c
Penn-Rad MOTOR OIL 100% Pennsylvania Price includes Gov't. tax 8 Qt Tin 89c

BROOKSIDE MILK
4% Butter Fat - 24 hours fresher than most delivered milk in Boston.
PRICE FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY QUART 11c

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Mel-O-Ripe Bananas Uniformly Ripened 4 Lbs 21c
Lemons Sunkist Large Size Doz 35c
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Lettuce California Iceberg 2 Heads 17c
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PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

KIRKMAN SPECIAL
Buy this—Get these without additional charge

YOU GET ALL 3 FOR 18c
Reg. 27c Value

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Perry Defeats Allison in Davis Cup Tennis Play—Public Links Golf Championship

Clean Sweep For Britain In Davis Cup Play

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 30 (AP)—The United States was whitewashed in the Davis Cup tennis challenge round for the first time in 24 years today when Fred J. Perry defeated Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, 6—3, and H. W. (Bunny) Austin conquered Don Budge, 6—2, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5. Great Britain thus swept all five matches of the series and completed a magnificent second defense of the cup won from France in 1933.

It was America's most humiliating defeat since Australia blanked Uncle Sam's court representatives in 1911 and marked the end of the sixth challenge round bid to recapture the elusive coveted trophy since it was lost by the United States to France in 1927.

The victory represents England's eighth triumph since the international team competition was instituted in 1900 and the third time sons of John Bull have swamped the United States They did it before in 1905 and 1906. In addition to doing it in 1911 Australia also blanked the United States in 1909. All in all it was the eleventh time the cup has been won in a sweep of five matches.

Perry and Austin, who accounted for four points between them, shared the honors of the sweeping victory with the veteran George Patrick Hughes and young and powerful Raymond Tuckey, who sprang a major surprise yesterday when they toppled the highly fancied and favored United States combination of Allison and John W. Van Ryn in a stirring five-set doubles match.

Their victory over the American team, coupled with Perry's triumph over Budge and Austin's win from Allison on Saturday, clinched the series for England. As the result today's matches actually were meaningless exhibitions carried out merely to determine the size of England's winning margin.

Immediately after the Allison-Perry match was over members of the rival Davis Cup team watched the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack carried to the middle of the somewhat barren center court for presentation of the trophy by Princess Helena Victoria, sister to King George.

All members of the teams and their captains, besides Gene Mako and Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., American players who did not get into action, lined up and made their bow to the elderly princess before she handed the big trophy to H. Roper-Barrett, captain of the winning team.

The crowd then joined in three rousing hip-hip-hurrahs and officially closed the open season on American Davis Cuppers.

The veterans, Allison and Van Ryn, took the shellacking to heart. Allison while packing to leave the stadium told the Associated Press he had played his last game of Davis Cup tennis and that he "won't be back," and Van Ryn said it was very doubtful if he would be a candidate for the team again.

"When my service, which always has been my most dependable point, goes back on me it's time to quit," said Allison dejectedly. He was referring to the 12 double faults he served against Perry today.

Perry called on the Americans in their dressing room. He was welcomed by nonplaying Captain Joe Wear, who said:

"Congratulations, Fred. The best team won."

Wear reaffirmed his belief that America had played the best men available and said, "I would not make a change if I had to do it over again."

Peppery and pint-sized Austin gave Great Britain her fourth straight match when he accounted for red-headed Don Budge, youthful Californian tennis star, in four sets.

Austin's victory atoned for a previous defeat he suffered at the hands of Budge in the all-England championship quarterfinals and put the issue squarely up to Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, to spare the United States the embarrassment of being whitewashed in the five-match series.

It was the English star's second straight conquest of the series. Last Saturday he took the measure of Allison in five sets while Perry humbled Budge in four sets. England's doubles team of George Patrick Hughes and Raymond Tuckey clinched the series yesterday, topping Allison and John W. Van Ryn in a stirring five-set doubles duel.

Austin vs. Budge

First Set—Point Score

									P	G
Austin	4	2	4	4	6	4	4	4	32	6
Budge	1	4	1	2	4	6	0	2	20	2

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Austin	0	5	11	2	0	32	6
Budge	0	6	15	11	1	20	2

Second Set—Point Score

									P	G
Austin	1	4	1	4	4	6	3	4	31	6
Budge	4	2	4	1	0	4	5	1	27	4

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Austin	0	9	10	7	1	31	6
Budge	2	7	5	14	3	27	4

Third Set—Point Score

											P	G
Austin	1	0	4	4	3	4	0	4	7	4	25	2
Budge	4	4	0	2	1	5	6	4	1	5	14	4

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Austin	2	7	17	12	0	44	6
Budge	1	18	17	17	1	48	8

Fourth Set—Point Score

											P	G
Austin	3	2	4	0	2	4	4	5	1	5	4	38
Budge	5	4	0	4	4	2	2	3	4	3	1	34

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Austin	0	13	9	12	0	38	7
Budge	0	13	10	15	0	34	5

Perry vs. Allison

First Set—Point Score

									P	G
Allison	2	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	33	6
Perry	4	2	2	4	2	0	5	2	27	4

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	2	3	10	8	1	33	6
Perry	0	8	10	15	3	27	4

Second Set—Point Score

									P	G
Allison	2	4	0	4	4	6	1	4	29	4
Perry	4	0	4	2	6	4	4	1	34	6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	3	6	9	14	2	29	4
Perry	1	8	8	11	1	34	6

Third Set—Point Score

									P	G
Allison	3	2	4	4	1	1	4	4	33	5
Perry	5	4	0	1	4	2	4	2	37	7

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	2	11	10	10	6	33	5
Perry	2	9	5	12	3	37	7

Fourth Set—Point Score

									P	G
Allison	2	4	2	2	0	0	4	4	21	3
Perry	4	2	4	4	4	4	2	0	29	6

Stroke Analysis

	A	P	O	N	DF	P	G
Allison	2	5	11	7	3	21	3
Perry	1	7	6	5	3	29	6

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	57	36	.613
New York	52	36	.591
Chicago	49	37	.570
Cleveland	45	43	.511
Boston	47	44	.510
Philadelphia	38	47	.447
Washington	39	53	.424
St. Louis	29	60	.326

Results July 29

Cleveland 6, Detroit 5.
Chicago 7, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Macfarlane Wins at Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PURCHASE, N. Y., July 30—Willie Macfarlane of Oak Ridge won the one-day tournament of the Westchester County P. G. A. at the Progress Country Club here yesterday, when he turned in a card of 147, one stroke better than the cards turned in by Joe Turnesa, Wampanoag Country Club, and Sal Di Buono, Bonnie Briar Country Club.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 30, 1910

THE Boston Red Sox and New York Highlanders, who are battling for second place in the American League race, played through 10 innings, and the Sox finally won by 5 to 4. Duffy Lewis drove Tris Speaker home with the deciding run in the tenth. Lewis was credited with a single, but could have made at least three bases if Speaker's run had not ended the game. By the victory, Boston went one full game ahead of the Highlanders.

Triple Play Is Baseball's Rare Fielding Jewel

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Browns, last in the American League, "pulled" one of baseball's fielding gems yesterday at Sportsman's Park, when they completed a triple play in the ninth inning of a game with the Chicago White Sox. The Browns lost the contest, 7 to 2, because of their inability to hit the offerings of Les Tietje, but the score probably would have been much higher had they failed to stop a threatening last-inning rally.

The play was executed in this manner: The White Sox had men on first and third bases in the ninth with no one out and Tietje batting. The squeeze play signal was flashed and Hopkins, who was on third, started for the plate. Tietje's attempted bunt popped into the air, however, and Rollie Hemsley, St. Louis catcher, caught it for the first out. Hemsley then whipped the ball down to first, doubling Sewell off the bag, and Carey, who was covering first, turned and threw to Clift at third tripling Hopkins.

There are undoubtedly a million fans in this great land of ours who have never witnessed a major league triple play. It might be possible for a spectator to attend every big league game in his home town over a period of 10 years and still not be thrilled by this fielding sensation. Many "scribes" who have covered the baseball wars for that length of time, have been disappointed in this respect.

No One Forced Out

Back in 1931 a small gathering in Sportsman's Park watched one of the most unusual triple plays ever entered in the record books and oddly enough, the Browns made that one also. The play was a curio because not a single one of the three outs was a force-out. The natural thought after such a statement would be that the play could be made possible only by the poorest kind of base running, and that idea would be quite correct. The Detroit Tigers were the victims and the date was May 23.

The game was the second of a doubleheader and the play occurred in the fifth inning. The Browns were leading, 3 to 2, when the Tigers went in to bat in the fifth. George Blaeholder was pitching for the Browns that afternoon and he handed Marty McManus, the first batter, a base on balls. Frank Doljack followed with a double to left, sending Marty to third base. Marvin Owen, now the regular third baseman of the club, but then a utility player filling in at first, strolled to the plate and then the fun began.

Owen grounded sharply to Jim Levey, Brownie shortstop. Levey threw home as McManus dashed in, but before he reached the plate, Marty turned back toward third and had to be run down, Levey to Rick Ferrell to Red Kress.

Having retired McManus, the St. Louis third baseman noticed that Owen had run far past first. He whipped the ball over to Jack Burns, who was covering first, and Jack tagged Owen off that bag. Burns also had his eyes open and, after touching Owen, saw Doljack, who had stayed close to second all this time, dash for third. Jack made an accurate throw to Kress and Doljack was out sliding in. Three men out, but not one forced.

Most Famous Play

Probably the most famous and widely written triple play in the books is the one Bill Wambsganss, former second baseman for Cleveland, made in the World Series of 1920, unassisted. It is one thing to make a triple play. It is something more to make it unassisted. Several others might have accomplished what Wambsganss did, had the "breaks" been in their favor. As a matter of fact, Wamby wouldn't have carved his name on the honor role if one of Brooklyn's base runners, who opposed Cleveland in that now famous series, had been alert.

The play has been described on many occasions, but perhaps a repetition will not be out of order at this time. It took place at Cleveland on Oct. 10, a Sunday. Brooklyn had Ed Konetchy on second and Otto Miller on first. Of course, there was no one out. At bat for the Dodgers was Clarence Mitchell, the veteran left-handed spitball pitcher, who was also a very good hitter. Down the middle came a good pitch and Mitchell met it squarely. Just before the hit, Wambsganss had run over to take a possible play at second base, and as he was approaching the bag, Mitchell's drive went straight into his glove. That was the first out. Konetchy had no chance to return to second before Wamby touched the bag and that made No. 2. The Cleveland second baseman then turned and there was Otto Miller bearing down on him, all sails set.

Now Wamby might have thrown to first and started a run-up, but he didn't need to. For some reason unknown to everyone in the park, Miller kept right on going and ran smack into the man with the ball, thereby completing the only unassisted triple play ever made in a World Series.

Bradley to Confer With Johnson

CLEVELAND, July 30 (AP)—Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Indians Baseball Club, said today that Walter Johnson's future as manager of the fifth place tribe will be determined at a week end conference at Detroit. Bradley said he advised Johnson last night that he would meet him in Detroit to discuss the manager's future with the club "and the welfare of the Indians in general." The club president declined to discuss possible successors in the event that Johnson should relinquish his post.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	63	40	.612
Memphis	58	47	.552
Nashville	57	47	.548
New Orleans	57	47	.548
Chattanooga	52	51	.505
Little Rock	47	52	.475
Birmingham	41	63	.394
Knoxville	37	63	.363

Results July 29

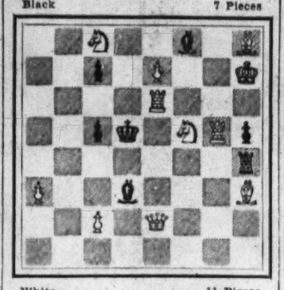
New Orleans 14, Knoxville 2.
Chattanooga 6, Memphis 5.
Only games.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1743
By B. Sommer

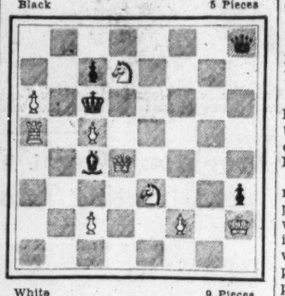
Black 7 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1744
By Dr. A. Kramer

Black 5 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

Problems by this composer have a characteristically delicious flavor. This and the problem above won prizes in a Vienna-Berlin composing contest.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1741. Q-K3

No. 1742.	1. Kt-K3	BxKt
	2. PxB	
	1. ——	B-Kt6
	2. QxPch	
	1. ——	B-KB7
	2. BxPch	

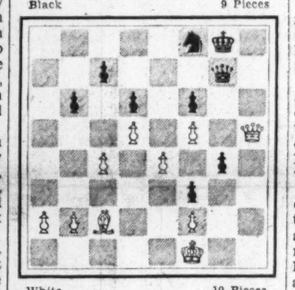
End-Game No. 262. White wins: 1 RxKt, PxR; 2 R-K, K-B2; 3 RxKtch, KxR; 4 Kt-Kt6ch, etc.

End-Game

This position arose at the forty-third move of Alekhine's game with H. Jonner in the 1934 Zurich tournament. Alekhine revealed his great analytical genius in embarking upon direct attack, when with safer play the game would be adjourned in a move, and he could work out a winning procedure at his leisure; for it is considered perfectly legitimate and ethical for a player to analyze adjourned positions, moving the pieces about if he chooses. But Alekhine worked out this brilliant winning plan over the board!

End-Game No. 263

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The official list of entries for the international team tournament at Warsaw in August follows: United States (previous winner), Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Roumania, Yugoslavia, Austria, Hungary, Finland, Norway, Ireland, Palestine, and Argentina —20 in all.

Other members of the International Chess Federation are Switzerland, Belgium, Uruguay, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, Iceland, Cuba, Scotland, and Canada.

There are persistent rumors that Russia will have a team in the tournament also. If true, Marshall, Kashdan, Fine, Dake, and Kupchik may be hard pressed to retain the championship.

Here is Flohr's only loss in the Barcelona tournament, which he won with ease. But because Flohr is Flohr, his losses are bound to receive a disproportionate amount of publicity. Like Capablanca, the mere fact of his losing is news, no matter how many times he may win. In this game, with an inferior opening, he invites complications which overcome him. Grob never falters, once he has a tangible advantage.

Dutch Defense

Grob White	Flohr Black	Grob White	Flohr Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	17 B-R3	BxP
2 P-QB4	P-KB4	18 BxKt	Q-K2
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3(a)	19 BxB	RxB
4 Kt-QB3	B-K2	20 KtxRP	R-R
5 B-Kt2	Castles	21 Kt-Kt5	B-R5ch
6 P-K3	P-Q3	22 K-Q	B-Kt6
7 Kt-B3	Q-K	23 B-Q2	P-B4(e)
8 Q-K2	Kt-B3(b)	24 B-B3	Kt-B2
9 P-Q5	Kt-Q	25 K-B2	Kt-R3
10 Kt-QKt5	Q-Q2	26 P-R3	K-B2
11 Kt-Kt5	P-K4	27 R-R5	R-R
12 P-K4	P-KR3(c)	28 QR-Q	QR-K
13 P-KR4	PxKt(d)	29 Q-Q3	K-Kt
14 RPxP	Kt-Kt5	30 P-K5	PxP
15 P-B3	P-B5	31 P-Q6	Q-Q2
16 PxP	PxP	32 BxP	R-R2
		33 Kt-B7	Resigns(f)

(a) As a rule, in the Dutch the KB is in the way at K2, and can be effectively exchanged at this point with B-Kt5ch. But most masters hate to exchange B for Kt deliberately.

(b) Allowing P-Q5, a maneuver which Bogoljubow in the eleventh game of his recent match with Alekhine tried with less success. In that game, however, White's position was slightly altered: QB at KB4, QR at QB, KP at K2, and Q at Q, so that after 9 P-Q5, Kt-Q; 10 Kt-QKt5, Q-Q2, if 11 Kt-Kt5, as in the text, P-K4 is much stronger than in the present game, where White is able to reply with P-K4.

(c) 12 . . . KtxP; 13 KtxKt, PxKt; 14 BxP, PxQR3; 15 Kt-B3, Q-Kt5 seems more satisfactory for Black.

(d) Even now 13 . . . KtxP; 14 KtxKt, PxKt; 15 BxP, P-QR3; 16 Kt-B3, Q-Kt5 avoids the trouble which the text invites. Flohr misjudges the ensuing complications.

(e) To keep the white Kt from White's Q4 and KB5.

(f) After the R moves, 34 Q-Q5ch wins another P.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	31	.656
Chicago	60	35	.632
St. Louis	55	37	.598
Pittsburgh	53	42	.558
Brooklyn	40	51	.440
Cincinnati	40	53	.430
Philadelphia	38	52	.422
Boston	24	68	.261

Results July 29

Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2.
Only game played.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	24	17	.585
Missions	24	19	.558
Los Angeles	22	19	.537
Oakland	22	20	.524
Seattle	21	20	.512
Portland	20	22	.476
Sacramento	18	25	.419
Hollywood	17	26	.395

Results July 29

No games scheduled.

Martyn Buxby Wins From Lefty Bryan At the Meadow Club

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., July 30 (AP)—Robert (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., eighth seeded favorite, was upset here today in the second round of the Meadow Club's annual invitation tennis tournament.

The nineteenth ranking player of the country followed his doubles-mate and closest friend, John McDiarmid, out of the tourney when Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., took advantage of his wildness to hand him a 6—2, 7—5 trimming. Aside from an occasional service ace and flashes of good smashing, Bryan was badly off his game, and he proved easy prey for Buxby's steady backcourt stroking.

Wilmer M. Hines, recent Seabright finalist and sixth seeded star, won from Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton University's eastern intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—3.

Another seeded favorite came through when Gil Hall, Orange (N. J.) veteran, listed fifth, disposed of Bill Feibleman, former Harvard captain, at 6—2, 8—6.

Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., topseeded in the tourney, came through with a 6—2, 6—4 victory over Charles Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., yesterday.

The rain that held up the matches for many hours stopped play altogether at East Hampton, where the Maidstone Club's annual invitation tournament for women was to have started. Thirty-two players entered the opening round, postponed until today.

The seeded players and their opponents follow: 1. Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, Los Angeles, Calif., vs. Evangeline McLennon, Decatur, Ga.; 2. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., vs. Kathleen Fox; 3. Gracyn W. Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., vs. Florence S. LeBoutillier; 4. Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, vs. Helen Fulton, Winnetka, Ill.; 5. Carolin A. Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., vs. Mrs. W. Merrill Hall, New York; 6. Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., vs. Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind.; 7. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, Mo., vs. Katherine Barker; 8. Eleanor Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., vs. Anne Page, Wayne, Penna.

Kreznar Captures Class A Chess Title

MILWAUKEE, July 30 (AP)—With the third-class championship decided, play continued today in the masters' and masters' consolation decisions of the American Chess Federation Congress open tournament.

Six victories and one draw gave Steve Kreznar, of Milwaukee, the class A title at the close of competition in that section last night. The only opponent to win from him was Fritz Rathman, of Milwaukee, who was second in the final standings.

Reuben Fine, the defending champion from New York, continued to lead the masters' class after scoring his second draw last night against Isaac Kashdan of New York. Fine has one other draw and five victories. Three more matches remained to be played.

In the consolation section, Horace Kent of Chicago was leading with five victories and a draw. He won his fifth game from A. N. Towsen of Harrisburg, Penna. Only two more rounds were scheduled in his section.

In last night's masters' tournament, A. C. Simonson, of New York, defeated William Ruth, of Collingswood, N. J., while draws were played between Isaac Kashdan and Reuben Fine, both of New York, and between Samuel Factor, of Chicago, and Frederick R. Chevalier of Holliston, Mass.

Matches between A. E. Elo, of Milwaukee, and J. Belson, of Toronto, Ont., and A. E. Santasiere, of New York, and Arthur Dake, of Portland, Ore., were adjourned. Harold Morton, of Boston, had a bye.

Bowers Joins Red Sox

YORK, Penna., July 30 (AP)—S. Cole Bowers Jr. of New Freedom, star pitcher at Gettysburg College and leading boxman of the York-Adams County League for two seasons, has been ordered to join the Boston Red Sox in Washington today. Bowers had received offers from the Philadelphia Athletics and the Washington Senators.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

More Fame for El Lagarto

SPEED and more speed is indeed the cry of those engaged in all kinds of racing, and there is no doubt but what it is a very essential factor if one is going to break records or win trophies in this day and generation; but there is one race in which it often plays a subordinate part to sturdiness and generalship and that is the Gold Cup race which was won at Bolton Landing, N. Y., Saturday by George C. Reis of Pasadena and Lake George in his 13-year-old El Lagarto. This was the third straight victory for El Lagarto, which establishes a record in itself, as no other boat in the 31 years that the event has been held has done it. Seven boats have won it twice, but when it came to the third attempt, they fell by the wayside, even as did Hotsy Totsy which won in 1930 and 1931, but had to drop out in the third heat Saturday.

Wide World
George C. Reis

Four Fall by the Wayside

When the race started there were five contestants, including the winner. One of the boats had been specially made for the event, while the other three were much more modern than the victor. When last year's race was over, there was considerable question as to whether El Lagarto would be raced this year as changes in rules seemed to furnish too much of a handicap ;but Reis and Anderson Bowers, as engineer, did some tinkering with her and she was entered. While her speed was somewhat less than her record of 1933, the fact that she was the only boat able to finish all three 30-mile heats, gave her the cup. This is one event in which the winner can defeat a boat which has made faster time during the greater part of the race. This has been El Lagarto's strong point and, despite the fact that rules which will become operative in 1936 will still further handicap her as to the speed qualifications, her owner may enter her again on the basis of winning through again being the only one to finish.

Reis and Bowers Clever Handlers

While there is no doubt but what El Lagarto is a great boat for sturdiness and speed combined, there is no question but what the major credit should go to Reis and Bowers. The former bought the boat after she had proved to be a failure as a racer. He enlisted the interest of Bowers, who is interested in mechanics, and between the two they reconstructed an old hull and rebuilt the motor. In fact, they went over every part of the boat very carefully, installing new parts which would help her speed and soundness, with such success that she has taken her place among the great speed hydroplanes of the world. Under Reis, she has started in 11 races, winning eight, being runnerup once and failing to finish only twice. This is a record second to no boat of her class and it is to be hoped that she will be seen in many more big races under the guiding hands of her present handlers.

The Public Links Championship

When the United States Golf Association decided to foster a public links championship tournament, it did a great thing for the game of golf. We would never attempt to say what proportion of the golfers of the United States have made the public links their golfing quarters. In many ways they have not had the opportunities to improve their game that those who are connected with private clubs have had, yet they get a whole lot of pleasure out of the sport and show their appreciation of the U. S. G. A. giving them a championship by coming from all parts of the United States, even far off Hawaii sending representatives. No less than 43 teams are competing for the Warren G. Harding Team Trophy this year.

N. E. Rifle Team Captain Selected for Nationals

By the Associated Press

Dwight S. Cushman of West Hartford, Conn., Citizens' Military Training Corps student at Fort Devens, Mass., has been selected captain of the New England C. M. T. C. rifle team that will compete in the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner announced today.

The team includes the following: From Fort McKinley, Maine: Donald H. Baumgartner, Haverhill, Mass.; Allen J. Sutherland, Gloucester, Mass.; Herman Billings, Portland, Maine; Edmund D. Blinn, Exeter, N. H.

From Fort Devens: Peter Snitzer, Ansonia, Conn.; Robert E. Stiles, Auburndale, Newton, Mass.; John A. Vanderpool, Litchfield, Conn.; John R. McKinnon, Reading, Mass.; Fred D. Gibbs, Pittsfield, Mass.

From Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.: John F. Schutt Jr., West Springfield, Mass.

Boston Sloop, Yankee, Scores an Easy Victory

RYDE, Isle of Wight, July 30 (AP)—The Boston sloop, Yankee, scored an easy victory in the 40-mile Desart challenge cup race of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club regatta, opening the Solent season, yesterday.

Gaining an early lead, Yankee held it easily to win in 3h. 12m. 16s. Astra was second at 3h. 18m. 5s., Velsheda third, 3h. 21m. 50s.; Endeavour, fourth, 3h. 22m. 25s.; Candida, fifth, 3h. 24m. 14s.; Shamrock, sixth, 3h. 27m. 37s.; Britannia, seventh, 3h. 32m. 47s. The only other contestant, Westward, withdrew.

Sporting Around the Hub

Harvard's Summer School Students to Row on Charles

THE annual Harvard Summer School rowing regatta will be conducted off the Weld Boat House on Thursday and Friday of this week, with the trial heats scheduled for Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock and the final heats listed to start at the same hour on Friday. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, director of the summer school, will award the medals to prize winners. The students will row between the Weeks and Anderson bridges.

Men and women will row in the following classes: Men, novice singles, senior singles, narrow comps, broad comps and wherries; women, singles, narrow comps, broad comps and wherries. Over 100 have entered the various events.

Laurence Curtis, a trustee of the Weld Boat Club, and Paul Kirk, Commissioner of Public Safety, will judge the finish; Arthur Hobson Jr., a trustee of the Weld B. C., will act as referee; William S. Youngman, also a trustee of the Weld B. C., and Henry W. Clark, assistant director of athletics at Harvard, will be the timers.

Cape Cod League to Divide Season—Directors of the Cape Cod (baseball) League got together last night at Hyannis and voted to split the league season into two sections, Barnstable being winner of the first. The second half begins with today's games. The league officials decided that the final standing will be taken Aug. 29, leaving the following three days for a playoff between the two winners.

Doubleheader Wednesday—After two days of inactivity, the Boston Braves will swing into action tomorrow afternoon at Braves Field, playing two games with the Brooklyn Dodgers, starting at 1:30 o'clock. The Dodgers have won seven out of eleven games played with the Braves this season.

Women's South Shore Tennis—A number of matches were played before rain fell yesterday in the women's South Shore tennis championship, which got under way at the Cohasset Country Club. Louise Harding of Chestnut Hill and Cataumet scored an upset when she defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Dedham and Cohasset, seeded sixth, 10—8, 6—2.

The seeded players left in the tourney are: Mrs J. Dallas Corbiere, No. 1; Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley, No. 2; Mrs. J. J. Schieffelin, No. 3; Mrs. Daniel Caulkins, No. 4; Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, No. 5.

Sarazen and Babe Didrikson Win—Over 400 golf fans yesterday saw Gene Sarazen, the Connecticut gentleman farmer, tour the Westboro Country Club course in a record 68, four under par, while teamed with Mildred Babe Didrikson of Texas. The Sarazen-Didrikson pair won a 6-and-5 victory over Virginia Bascom of Worcester and Nick Gianferante, the Westboro professional. Miss Didrikson scored a 79, one stroke behind the club professional. Miss Bascom scored a 92. Sarazen went out in 34 and came home with the same figures.

Eastern Y. C. Names Junior Crew—Pauline Raymond, Bob Elwell and Frank Cunningham will represent the Eastern Yacht Club in defending the Curtis Cup in the racing that starts off Gloucester Aug. 12. The results of the Curtis Cup competition will determine the makeup of the North Shore crew to compete for the Sears Bowl in the United States junior sailing championships. Miss Raymond has been elected captain of the Eastern crew.

Here and There—Mal Ball of Wakefield, former Brown football star, has accepted the tennis professional's post at the Lynnfield Center Country Club . . . There will be a new junior golf champion in New Hampshire this week because Richard Kidder of Franklin took the defending titleholder, Louis Wyman Jr. of Manchester, out of the tourney yesterday at Laconia . . . Dave Whiteside and Ray Dennehy of Kittansett, Marion, took first prize money at the amateur-pro golf tourney at Martha's Vineyard Country Club, Oak Bluffs, yesterday . . . Brae Burn is planning to honor Eddie Stimpson, the winner of the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, at a dinner on Aug. 14 at 7:30 o'clock. There will be golf in the afternoon and an informal match is being arranged with the champion and the runnerup, Mel Merritt.

Cricket Prospect Is Another Draw

MANCHESTER, Eng., July 30 (Canadian Press)—Unless one team collapses another draw is in prospect in the fourth test cricket match between England and South Africa. One day remains to finish the encounter and practically two innings have to be played.

As matters stand, England, with one wicket down in its second innings, is 82 runs ahead. Replying to the Mother Country's first innings total of 357 the Springboks batted five hours yesterday for 318. In the short time left for play, England obtained 43 runs for the loss of Denis Smith's wicket.

The tourists have one victory to their credit, while two have been drawn. A fifth test is scheduled to start Aug. 17.

Stolid but sound batting by Kenneth Viljoen, the Orange Free State's only representative on the South African team, featured yesterday's play. While his colleagues were having difficulty solving England's bowling, Viljoen cautiously played himself in and then went on to score 124. He required nearly five hours and hit 10 boundaries.

While Viljoen resorted to defensive tactics, Horace Cameron, vice-captain and wicketkeeper, and Eric Dalton lashed out at England's offerings in characteristic fashion, and when they were at the wickets the crowd of 20,000 was treated to many thrills. Cameron twice hit the ball over the ropes for sixes in his score of 53, while Dalton made 47 runs in spirited fashion.

International Canoe Meet at Sugar Island

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 30—The American Canoe Association will hold its fifty-sixth annual international meet and camp at Sugar Island, St. Lawrence River between Clayton N. Y., and Gananoque, Ont., Canada, on the Canadian side, Aug. 2 to 16. The International Canoe Paddling Races and American National Canoe Sailing Championships will be decided in the various classes, in which all types of canoes from the large canvas covered canoe down to the Cedar Racing Shell will participate.

Sugar Island, the summer home of the American Canoe Association, contains approximately 40 acres on which members camp under canvas, no permanent buildings or cottages being permitted.

National Commodore Ralph B. Britton, though hailing from New Britain, Conn., represents the Northern Division of Canada and will direct the meet. Mr. Britton's father was commodore of the A. C. A. more than 40 year ago. The public is invited to attend the affair.

Derby Retains Second

LONDON, July 30 (Canadian Press)—The Derby retained second position behind York in the cricket championship yesterday by a 10-wicket victory over Northampton. Without Alfred Bakewell, who was playing for England against South Africa, Northampton scored 156 and 142. Derby obtained 285 and 15 for no wickets. The match was played at Chesterfield. In another game concluded ahead of regulation time, Middlesex defeated Essex by 141 runs at Ilford. The home team scored 203 and 84 against Middlesex's 182 and 248. James Sims bowled spectacularly for the winners, capturing seven wickets for 28 runs.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	62	44	.585
Syracuse	60	47	.561
Toronto	59	48	.551
Buffalo	56	47	.544
Baltimore	57	51	.528
Newark	50	54	.481
Rochester	43	61	.413
Albany	35	70	.333

Results July 29

Toronto 15, Albany 12.
Syracuse 5, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 18, Rochester 2.
Newark 5, Montreal 3.

Par Eludes All In Public Links Medal Opening

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30 (AP)—Lloyd Nordstrom, a strapping Nordic from Davenport, Iowa, and an elusive par that hid in the "coffin" were the targets of the field today as the battle for the national public links golf championship medal entered the final 18-hole stretch.

While most of his rivals skitted and fell in the traps, trees and creeks of the Charles E. Coffin course, a layout that more than upheld its reputation and name, Nordstrom took a three-stroke lead in the medal fight yesterday with a 71, one over par. His round, dotted with five birdies speared with a red hot putter that rammed the ball down from 25 feet on three greens, was the only one within speaking distance of par. And except for a tee shot he thought he hit into a lake on the sixteenth tee—and didn't—he probably would have posted a 69.

Nordstrom's mistake was that of a man in a hurry, on the sixteenth tee, he sliced his tee shot toward the lake, thinking the ball had disappeared into a watery grave, he immediately hit another without investigating and couldn't do anything to recover his two shot penalty when he found his first ball on dry land, because the rules don't allow a provisional ball at water hazards.

Tied at 74 behind the big blonde from the tall-corn state, a salesman on a vacation, were seven players from scattered sections of the nation. They were Tab Boyer and Louis Cyr, Portland, Ore.; Claude Rippy, Washington, D. C., clerk; Delbert Walker, Long Beach, Calif.; Fred Gordon, Santa Monica, Calif.; Mike Balega, Minneapolis, Minn., and Pete Doll of Louisville, who led his team into first place in the 36-hole medal play struggle for the team championship. The Louisville squad's first round total was 305, two under the score posted by the Los Angeles quartet, winner of the team championship during the past two years.

So heavy was the toll of shot taken in the first round that a pair of 80's appeared to have a chance to land in the qualifying bracket of 64, who will battle for the title now held by Dave Mitchell of Indianapolis, in match play starting Wednesday.

Scores ranged from Nordstrom's 71 upwards to the century mark. Mitchell took a 77 yesterday, Carl Kauffman of Pittsburgh, the "Bobby Jones" of the show, was on the danger line with an 80, as was Charlie Ferrara of Los Angeles, former champion, who also took an 80.

Eight tied at 75—Ralph Presdy, Sacramento, Calif.; F

Franco-Italian Entente Looms at Geneva Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations, in considering the questions now before it, must, if it is realist, take heed of a fresh factor in the European problem, namely, the general military understanding which is reached, and is being hammered out in detail, between France and Italy.

A military understanding may at once be the cause and the consequence of a political understanding which will become evident when matters affecting the two countries are brought up in the Council. Among these matters are the Ethiopian adventure, and the Austrian difficulties. There may be difficulties ahead, but it is probable that until further orders, France and Italy will adopt the same attitude in the League.

When the Entente Cordiale was fashioned between Great Britain and France, it was followed by military conversations, which undoubtedly later played some part in the Great War. Now, after the Laval-Mussolini accord, there are visits of high officers to the two countries. Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, the head of the French Army, went to Rome, as did Gen. Victor Denain, French Air Minister.

Releases Military Units

In point of fact, Franco-Italian military conversations have been proceeding since February last. There is no definite agreement, since the purpose of the two headquarters staffs is to pursue their studies of the various possibilities, and to frame together hypothetical plans.

But the practical result of their talks can already be observed. In view of the new co-operation of the French and Italian armies, men are released from tasks which have become superfluous. The French are enabled to transfer troops from the Franco-Italian frontier, where it is deemed there is no danger to the Alsace-Lorraine frontier. On the Italian side there is a similar movement of regiments, useless on the French front, but needed at the Brenner Pass and in Africa.

There is obviously an exceedingly regrettable aspect of this arrangement, for it does not denote the absolute suppression of military preparations; it merely changes their incidence. Unhappily, when a country is relieved in one quarter it may be much less disposed to cede in another. While France and Italy were divided, as they have been for 15 years, they had to walk warily, and their forces were dispersed on two fronts. Now they can afford to take a stronger line than before in certain directions.

What of Yugoslavia?

If Italy is assured of French co-operation in support of Austrian independence, it is not, however, assured of Yugoslavian assent. Some military observers express misgivings at the slow growth, not to say stagnation, of the Italo-Yugoslavian, or in a wider sense Italo-Little Entente understanding. Without this understanding the Franco-Italian agreement is incomplete and may indeed break down.

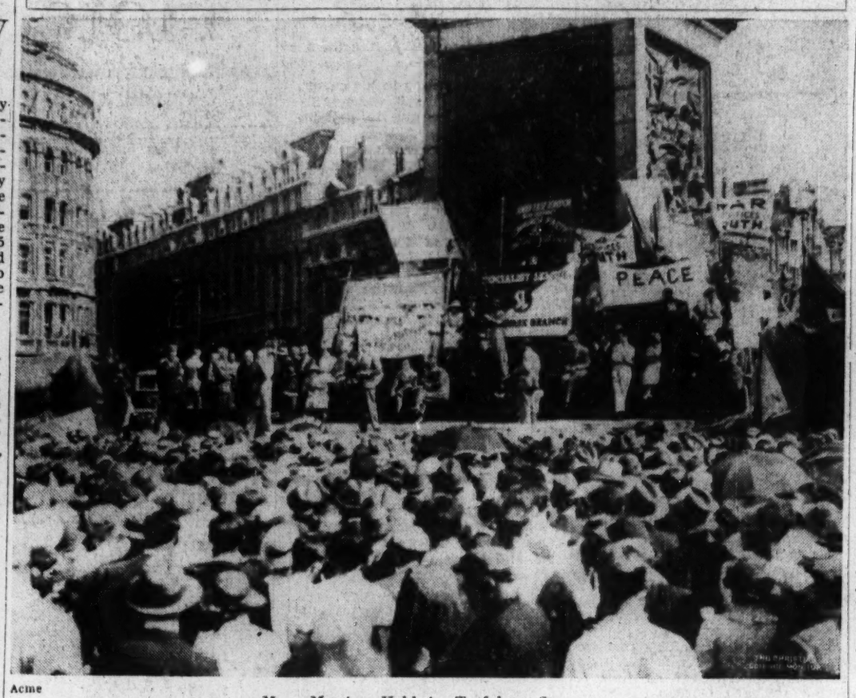
Again, French officers are not—from a purely military standpoint—reassured as to the repercussions of the Ethiopian troubles. If troops were diverted for a long period and in great numbers to the African scene, the value of Italian aid would be singularly diminished, and the Austrian situation would be virtually undefended. It would appear, nevertheless, that Premier Mussolini has endeavored to convince the French that Italy is capable of carrying its responsibilities, both in Africa and by the Brenner.

That "Free Hand"

Just how far the French encouraged the Ethiopian move is uncertain. There was certainly, in January, much talk of a "free hand," but an attempt is made to explain this away as referring only to economic matters. However this may be—and close secrecy is being preserved—it is clear that if Franco-Italian co-operation, military and diplomatic, means anything, it commits the French to stand by Italy in the complications now arising. To desert Italy now would, it is argued, be to betray Italy. That is how any opposition would be regarded in Italy, at any rate, and the result could only be the shattering of the carefully constructed understanding of the early months of the year. Whether France promised a "free hand" in Ethiopia or not, it is clear that France has no longer a "free hand" in Europe, if it values the bargain so recently struck.

In Geneva, where these developments are watched with the closest attention, it is naturally regarded as regrettable that such bilateral arrangements, semisecret or public, tend to take the conduct and control of international affairs from the League as such, and to make them more and more dependent on private understandings between particular nations.

Peace Demonstration in London



Acme

Mass Meeting Held in Trafalgar Square
Eighty Contingents, Representing All Types of Progressive and Peace Societies, Took Part in This Big Mass Meeting

Allies of Calles Pushed From Power

MEXICO, D. F., July 30 (AP)—Four states last night witnessed the spread of movements aimed against political allies of Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles Sr., the man whose word for years was the political law of Mexico.

Public manifestations were seen in the states of Nuevo Leon, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, and even in Sonora, the "iron man's" home state.

In Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, several thousand persons paraded as a protest against the seating in the governorship of the newly-elected candidate, Ramon Ramos, regarded as a political affiliate of Calles.

Representatives of 57 labor organizations marched through the streets of Tampico as a demand that Dr Rafael Villarreal, Governor of Tamaulipas resign from office. Dr. Villarreal was an ally of General Calles as was former Governor Lastra of Tabasco, who resigned last week.

British Pacifist Christians Aim At Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, Eng., July 30—Concerted effort by the many Christian pacifist groups in Britain to frame a positive united peace policy is the aim of the Summer Conference of "The Christian Way of Life in International Relationships" which opened here this morning.

This conference has been called by the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups in co-operation with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an undenominational peace group. This is the first time the two societies have united to hold an important conference.

It is hoped that the discussions and resolutions will be a first step to the immediate organization of latent pacifist thought and feeling throughout the churches of England.

Both societies have considerable influence. The Fellowship of Reconciliation was founded in 1914 among clergymen, and its present membership of nearly 5000 is made up largely of members of the clergy. The Council of Christian Pacifist Groups is the central organization of numerous English church peace groups which have recently been formed.

Preparatory to the conference several young men have been walking in the neighborhood of Durham speaking upon the problem of peace from the Christian attitude. They have spoken during the course of their tramp in 10 large towns.

The subjects to be discussed during the congress include the present international situation, the causes of war, the proper attitude to the demand for survival and for defence against the aggressor, the question whether forgiveness and generosity can be foundations of a national policy and the further question whether Christianity can urge states to adopt a policy of complete disarmament.

Measures for increasing enthusiasm for peace will also be discussed.

"Effective leadership lies in the ability to point the way out of a perplexing situation and in producing plans for entirely new construction. That is the need of the moment," the Fellowship of Reconciliation have declared in a preliminary review of the conference's problems. "Can the little circle of the Christian pacifist movement produce the men to answer the challenge?"

"The Christian pacifist," it is added, "sees peace as a great positive value, a relationship between men, identical with justice. Carrying away from the Conference some of its devotional spirit there will lie before us the opportunities of the autumn and winter through which to appeal to our fellow Christians both here and abroad."

On Armistice Day this year the Council of Christian Pacifist Groups is calling a meeting to discuss what can be done to make war impossible. Among the speakers will be Mr. George Lansbury, leader of British Labor.

King George Rewards Heroes of Sea Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

KING GEORGE has awarded silver medals for gallantry in saving life at sea and monetary awards to members of the crews of the Belgian steamer Jean Jadot and the British ship Ascania, both of which went to the rescue of the freighter Usworth in December, 1934.

Bound for Queenstown with a cargo of grain, the Usworth foundered when her steering gear was damaged in heavy seas. A posthumous award of the Decoration of the Albert Medal was also made in recognition of the gallantry displayed by Thomas Gibson, the Usworth's cook, who perished.

Preserve Sought For Bushman Race In South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, S. Af.—Considerable interest has been aroused by a proposal now under consideration by the National Parks Board of Trustees to preserve in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park a few survivors from among the rapidly dwindling number of pure-bred Bushmen still in existence.

During a visit to the park recently members of the board encountered a handful of these rare aborigines, and as their number is steadily decreasing owing to intermarriage with Hottentots and other native races the idea was suggested that some of these Bushmen, perhaps 30—if 30 could be found—should be preserved inside the park.

The anthropological value of such segregation would be great, it is pointed out, as the Bushman is considered one of the most interesting species of man.

If the scheme were brought into operation, the small band would be carefully selected by experts and settled inside the park, where suitable accommodation would be provided and where they would be left unmolested.

At present the Bushman is used as a sort of slave by other native races, and the white man is regarded with fear because he is so rarely seen by them. The members of the board, indeed, had difficulty in meeting Bushmen at close quarters, for they invariably disappeared into the desert when approached.

Some were brought back by guides. The Bushmen live on small game—including meerkats, which are officially classified in the Transvaal as vermin. They use arrows for killing game and make fire from primitive tinderboxes.

Devotees of Drama Base Their Hope On National Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—A national theater composed of community playhouses and little theaters in all parts of the United States was visioned by delegates to the western theater conference who undertook a study here of how creative dramas could be produced without financial catastrophe.

The conference was attended by Harry L. Hopkins, director of the federal emergency relief program; Elmer Rice, author of the Pulitzer prize play, "Street Scene," and directors of regional community and university theaters scattered from Texas to North Dakota.

Mr. Hopkins's explanation of the Government's new theater aid program, to be administered by Prof. Hallie Flanagan of Vassar College, gave the regional dramatists a groundwork on which to base their discussions, as well as hopes that a suitable vehicle had been provided to make experimental theater work profitable and creative.

Prof. E. C. Mable, director of the University of Iowa theater, sponsored the invitational meeting here for key persons in the regional theater movement. They witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the new $100,000 university theater building, which will be perhaps the finest experimental theater in the country.

Extra Work, Extra Pay for Peon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO D. F.—Two thousand additional peons have been put to work in the fields of the banana and sugar plantations of Tabasco at daily wages of 1.50 pesos, it is announced by the Ministry of National Economy. The wages are 50 per cent higher than normally paid. Plantation owners, due to the lateness of the season and a tardy start in gathering the crops, were faced with the necessity of adding extra hands.

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Council Meeting Faces Problem Of Italo-Ethiopian Imbroglio

(Continued from Page 1)

advises compromise and warns Italy that colonization should be the work of decades and not of a few months.

Council Powers Facing Problem Of East Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 30—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived here today to preside at the extraordinary session of the League Council, of which he is president, to find everybody present playing for time in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Not only are the League statesmen using delay tactics, but Italy is still completing preparations for her East African adventure, and even Ethiopia now seeks more time. It is noted that this time factor which has previously worked in favor of Italy now seems to be working also in favor of Ethiopia. The theory now advanced is that if the real procedure of the League is not actually engaged on the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio until September, every week of the enforced inaction will weaken Italy. The Italian command is having to maintain its idle troops along the eastern coast, where it is reported the early enthusiasm of its men for the long-mooted African campaign is gradually oozing away.

Postponement may be the best solution all around.

May Be Important

In spite of this current of thought, if some member of the Council—for instance Great Britain—were to press for immediate political discussion of the problem, then the Council will at once become immensely important.

Meanwhile, however, the delegates arriving here for the extraordinary meeting of the Council, tomorrow, consider the present attitude of both Ethiopia and Italy much more conciliatory than before.

Britain will be represented at the Council meeting by her Minister Without Portfolio for League of Nations Affairs, Anthony Eden. France is sending her Prime Minister, Pierre Laval. Italy's Baron Pompeo Aloisi will represent Italian interests at Geneva as in the past.

Back to Arbitration

It seems to be particularly appreciated here that Ethiopia has refrained from again specifically invoking Article XV, which calls for a League inquiry. However, it is learned on good authority that Article XV remains in the Ethiopian view the governing factor in the controversy.

Yet for the present the principal object is to set the Arbitration Commission working again, and both parties have agreed to take up the matter at the point where it broke down, with Aug. 25 set as the time limit. The Council's primary business is therefore, to interpret the texts of its resolutions and to stipulate the conditions for resumption of the arbitration.

It is obvious, nevertheless, that plans for a purely juridical meeting may be broken by disagreement as to whether it is possible for Ethiopia to employ the territorial arguments which depend on the assumption of frontiers which never have been fixed.

Assured Last May

The convocation of this special League Council was doubly assured by the decision of May 25. The first step was to be to appoint, if necessary, a fifth arbitrator to the commission now composed of two Italians, namely, Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti and Rafaele Monfagna, and two representatives of Ethiopia, namely, Prof. Albert de la Pradelle and Prof. Pitman B. Potter, the first a French and the second an American jurist. It will be remembered that Italy claimed that Ethiopian representatives under the terms of the Italo-Ethiopian Treaty of 1928 should be nationals, but waived the objection to foreigners because of the obvious difficulty which faced Ethiopia in finding competent national jurists sufficiently familiar with European procedure.

The second step would be, if the commission—despite the addition of a fifth and neutral arbitrator—failed to agree by Aug. 25, to consider the whole question in the Council. Hitherto the Council has been concerned only with the technical position.

Scheveningen Troubles

But the Commission which met at Scheveningen, Netherlands, found itself in difficulties from the beginning, owing to the introduction of frontier problems. In May it was substantially agreed to deal merely with the Ualual and similar incidents—the rights and wrongs of the Italo-Ethiopian clash. Prof. Gaston Jèze, another Frenchman who is acting as an Ethiopian agent, certainly declared that all the surrounding circumstances, including that of the ownership of the territory on which the incident occurred, should be admitted. While Baron Pompeo Aloisi concurred in a vague general manner, he definitely ruled out the consideration of frontiers which could only be determined on the spot in accordance with the 1906 convention. The Italian thesis is not without merit, since the territory, however it may be indicated on maps, has never been officially defined, and to permit a definition at this stage, and by these methods, is contrary to the Italo-Ethiopian agreement. Besides, the point is held to be really irrelevant, since in any event the Italian case is that troops—whether rightly or wrongly at Ualual—were improperly attacked. On the other hand, the Ethiopian agent contends that the national ownership of Ualual, even though it may not condone an attack, is certainly an element which cannot be ignored.

Italians Objected

The Italian delegates objected to the exposition of Professor Jèze, on the ground that it dragged in matter which was excluded by the Council reference, and the meetings of the Commission were suspended. In their report they note that the "terms of arbitration drawn up in agreement between the Italian Government and the Ethiopian Government relate to the de facto circumstances of the Ualual incident and of the other incidents which occurred successively up to May 25, and the responsibilities in connection therewith, to the exclusion of frontier questions in whole or in part."

They protest that "the Ethiopian Government's Agent, at the meeting of July 5, entered upon an examination of the question of the ownership of Ualual. The Commission's powers cannot include that of admitting the examination of questions excluded from the terms of the arbitration agreement as clearly formulated by the Governments and thus substitute its own decision for that of the Governments." This dispute, they say, can only be settled by the respective Governments.

Factual Argument

The answer of the Ethiopian delegates, is to the effect that in fixing the responsibility for an engagement between foreign and national troops, it cannot be a matter of indifference to ascertain which were national and which were foreign. The legal circumstances must be admitted as well as the factual. Indeed, the officer commanding the Italian line, Captain Cimmaruta, on Dec. 4, 1934, the day before the incident, wrote that any act of violence would be regarded as against Italian territory; and Signor Mombelli, the Italian chargé d'affaires at Addis Abeba, likewise claimed that the territory was part of Italian Somaliland. Thus from the first day the question of ownership was raised by Italy. The Ethiopian delegates therefore conclude that, while reserving the interlocutory question of whether the status of Ualual shall be excluded from the questions on which it may pronounce, and regarding merely the preliminary question of hearing arguments, it would "be an abdication of the Commission's independence and a restriction upon the liberty of the defense to forbid the Agent of the Ethiopian Government to state the reasons which lead him to consider that the Commission, being free to judge of all the circumstances of the incident, may include among those circumstances the ownership of Ualual."

Who shall decide? Whether the question is preliminary or interlocutory, the presence of a fifth arbitrator, to be appointed by the Council, appears necessary.

Two Courses Open

Yet when the dispute is referred back to the League, it is asked whether the Council should confine itself to what is, after all, legal fencing, or should proceed to a wider survey of a quarrel which threatens war. The original incident has become insignificant in view of later developments.

Italy itself is apparently prepared to base itself boldly on Article XIX, asking for a revision of treaties, and likewise demanding that Ethiopia, which is notoriously a slave-holding and backward country, should be expelled from the League, doubtless with a view to a mandate being accorded Italy.

If the Italians present such a case, either at this time or later, they will doubtless obtain some support.

But the Ethiopians appeal under Articles XII and XV, and the proper procedure is for the Secretary-General to ask both sides to communicate statements of their case, and to institute an inquiry. Here, however, the action of the League may be belated, for before the inquiry can now be held, the rainy season may have ended, and hostilities may have begun.

Possibilities

Will Italy hold its hand? Would it submit to an inquiry? Will it even appear before the bar of Geneva? There is a curious disposition now to urge Italy to launch a counter-attack on Ethiopia in the League, on the ground of its non-eligibility for membership, with a tacit assurance that it will be successful in its plea. This is doubtless intended to keep Italy from resigning from, or at any rate ignoring the League. Better expel a country like Ethiopia, it is argued, than lose Italy.

So Italy is being invited to put forward a reasoned and detailed statement of its complaint, and as one writer puts it "the Italian case, when properly presented, might prove to be stronger than is now realized."

Therefore, Italy should not defy the League but help the League, if there is an understanding that the League will help Italy.

League's Committee On Treaty-Breaking Postpones Sessions

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GENEVA, July 30—A stalemate followed by adjournment of the League of Nations' special committee on restraints for treaty repudiators has brought further confusion to representatives of powers which hope to resolve Italian and Ethiopian differences.

Almost on the eve of the meeting of the Council to discuss the East African situation, which involves several treaties, the special committee failed to reach an agreement and halted its deliberations for several months.

The committee of 13 members was created as a consequence of Germany's repudiation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, but it was considering generally the subject of applying restraining measures to treaty violators.

A subcommittee had found that offending nations must be deprived of war materials and products essential to their manufacture. It also suggested they be deprived of financial credits.

These recommendations came to the full committee, but it failed either to register approval or disapproval and adjourned to meet several months hence.

Uniform State Laws Urged

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 30 (AP)—Enoch D. Fuller, New Hampshire, president of the National Association of Secretaries of State, urged the necessity for more uniformity in state laws and administrative practices in a talk which opened the eighteenth annual convention of the group yesterday. Twenty-one states were represented.

What's Going On In the Arts

"Murder With Pen and Ink"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ogunquit, Me.

"MURDER with Pen and Ink," a new play by Frederick Jackson, had its première at the Ogunquit Playhouse, July 29, with Florence Reed as guest star. It is not a very successful or convincing play; as comedy, its lines and situations are not overly funny and as melodrama, it lacks sufficient dramatic virility. As a satire, it is not pungent enough, as a portrait of life, it is too distorted.

The play deals with the somewhat unpleasant results of the "poison letter." Mrs. Henrietta Luyton, a lady of venomous tongue and not too much compassion, discovers a liaison between Mrs. Jack Randall and Sir John Bastion, whose wife has been an invalid for years. Mrs. Luyton writes a letter telling Lady Bastion, who kills herself. The play ends with Sir John and Mrs. Randall and her daughter, Ruth, and a young English Lord, planning a double wedding.

Miss Reed, who lent much presence and charm to the part of Mrs. Randall, was supported by the Ogunsuit Players, including Daisy Atherton, Joseph Curtin, Ernita Lascelles, A. J. Herbert, J. Malcom Dunn and Edward Emery. Mitzi Green was a charming ingénue. J. D. B.

Doll and Richards

A GALLERY of miscellaneous aquarelles to be seen at Doll and Richards is very agreeable pictorial fare for midsummer. The display consists of pictures by some better known water colorists of this vicinity. There is material to please both the uncritical and the discerning.

Dodge Macknight invariably elevates an exhibition. His pictures dispel all illusions we may have about the limitations of the fluid medium, for he gains varied effects of atmosphere, convincing density in foliage, free, airy spaces, a shifting light. The small strokes are so much more eloquent in his hand, so much more rhythmic, so casual. Alongside his pictures—there are two in this display—others seem to be a congeries of aimless daubs, pasty and meaningless. It is unkind to a lesser artist to be juxtaposed with Macknight. One water color, "Across the Field," shows the beautiful red sorrel, swept by a breeze. Another, "Daisy Field," shows a panorama of a village, looking down from a hill. Mr. Macknight invariably treats nature as an experience of exhilaration.

Hoyland B. Bettinger is seen at his best in "Lower House, Cambridge." He has found a pleasing color scheme, which modifies the heavy brick-red of the masonry. Laura Coombs Hills offers two pastels drawn with her assured hand; the aquarelles of flowers by Nellie Littlehale Murphy appear a bit dry by comparison. "Glacier Near Magellan," by Eliot O'Hara, is a subject picture, which has little to recommend it in the way of craftsmanship. The brittle outlines restrict any possible effect which could be hoped for in a watery medium. Mr. O'Hara has written a small book, "Making Water Color Behave." If these tight-lined restraints are his method, we prefer that it misbehave.

There is a cool midwinter view by Harry Sutton Jr., a delicate depiction of mallards in flight by Joseph Day Knap, a Venetian scene by Kay Peterson and some winter scenes by Ruel Crompton Tuttle. D. A.

Boston Amusement Notes

The Hecht-MacArthur film, "Once in a Blue Moon," will replace "Evensong" at the Fine Arts tomorrow, for a three-day run. Audiences will be asked to vote for or against a longer run. This is the film which had a single midnight showing recently.

"The 39 Steps," new English film with Robert Donat, will be the feature at the Keith Memorial beginning tomorrow.

Also starting tomorrow, the RKO-Boston will show "Rendezvous at Midnight" with Ralph Bellamy and "Hard Rock Harrigan," with George O'Brien.

Loew's State on Friday will offer a double bill, "Woman Wanted" and "The Black Room."

On the same day Shirley Temple's new film, "Curly Top," will be shown at the Metropolitan.

Dewey Starts His War on Racketeers

(Continued from Page 1)

Philip J. McCook yesterday, now are at work gathering this material from special headquarters across from City Hall where the Fusion Administration of Mayor F. H. LaGuardia is giving all possible support.

The 23 talesman drawn by Mr. Dewey go to work charged by Justice McCook, named by Governor Lehman to preside over the special trial term for the inquiry, that their principal duty is "to enforce the law against certain types of offender believed to have escaped hitherto"—a formal definition of the dilemma of a metropolis in the grip of a $100,000,000 underworld levy, ever mounting and extending in scope, but with the proof essential for punitive action ever mysteriously inaccessible.

To Root Out Organized Crime

Mr. Dewey is out to track down allegations long current, but so far escaping substantiation, that well-organized, well-financed groups of criminals have established lucrative rackets that exact huge tribute from industry, and that organized crime, under political protection, has been enriched by means of the policy game and other illegal activities.

He will get $16,000 a year, the same as the Tammany District Attorney of the county, who, it was charged, has inherited the proclivity of his organization predecessors in this office for letting evidence portfolios gather dust.

Born in Michigan

Mr. Dewey, born the only child of George Martin Dewey, Michigan newspaper publisher, is just 33. He got his shingle from Columbia law school, to which he came as a graduate of the University of Michigan.

A bare eight years later he was designated to inherit the title of his chief, George Z. Medalie, resigned, as federal prosecutor for the southern district of New York by the federal judges with the approval of Homer S. Cummings, United States Attorney General.

He was rated the "best qualified man" for the racket inquiry by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the four leading lawyers originally listed for choice for the appointment.

In the brief span of his practice his list of prosecutions includes such nationally known cases as those of Irving ("Waxey Gordon") Wexler, Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, James J. Quinlivan, one-time vice squad police officer; Enrique Miro, Harlem's policy "king," and Patrick Commerford, labor organizer.

Had Vulnerable Spot

"Waxey Gordon," beer "baron" and man of multiple arrests, twice charged with murder and by his own admission a thief, pickpocket, and professional criminal, who was finally brought to justice merely for his failure to pay an adequate federal levy on his huge illicit gains, furnished the young attorney with a prime example of the kind of figure around which New York City's $100,000,000 racket industry thrives.

Ever since Mr. Dewey built up the picture of this racketeer as an income-tax dodger, he has been pondering the state of affairs accentuated by that federal conviction. He is still seeking the answer to this one:

How About State Laws?

"What is the matter with State criminal laws and State enforcement laws that makes it possible for the 'Waxey Gordons' and the 'Dutch Schultzes' to conduct their big-scale criminal gang activities untouched?"

He believes that "for every offense against the Federal Government which the Al Capones or 'Waxey Gordons' committed, there can be no doubt they committed a thousand State crimes which were unpunished, and his observations follow this line:

Voters Neglect States

"The American people vote every four years for a President and forget those all-important state and local elections forever. They have left politics to the politicians and have generally delivered their municipal and state governments into the bankrupting hands of political organizations that profited from them and surrendered our citizens to the rule of the underworld.

"Municipal government in the United States, conceived in corruption and flourishing on graft, was left to its own devices, and the American people are still paying the penalty."

Has Wide Powers

Such are the convictions of an investigator who can go as far into what federal enforcement agents believe to be the rooting place of far-flung crime groups as his ability, energy and the co-operation of other law enforcement agencies permit him, for the powers back of his appointment make possible the widest attack on criminal activities that this much-investigated area has ever seen.

Mr. Dewey has no discoverable qualms over the high voltage power of his job, but is going at it realistically, with the realization that it will be a long, slow and arduous process that may take two years to get results.

An Exacting Master

He is known as "thorough" and "exacting," with almost a slave-driver's intensity for hard work, but as rigorous in his demands upon himself as upon his aides. He will surround his investigation with secrecy until each case is ready to bring to trial, for this is the way the federal agents have won their most effective results, and Mr. Dewey knows the method in all its variations.

As self-contained in his preparations as a general mapping a campaign, he will not stop at the orthodoxy of grand jury room routine for his attack.

Won on Resourcefulness

His reputation as a federal prosecutor was made on his disconcerting resourcefulness at shifting the point of attack in obtaining evidence, and he has shown the same unconventionality and flexibility in his new assignment in gaining the support of federal and state enforcement bureau and the local police.

With regard to the latter, New York City has had many police administrations to make it skeptical of any aid forthcoming from Center Street headquarters, but even to the most cynical today, the situation under Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, with the backing of the Fusion mayoralty, is seen as more favorable to co-operation than in many years.

Much Depends on Outcome

So the young man from Owosso, Michigan, who "would rather prosecute than eat," so his friends say, and who already has so definitely "arrived" in his profession that his income from private practice was running into high figures, is out now to test his powers on clearing up a situation which ranks near the top of the list of formidable "impossibles."

If he fails, the underworld is still more firmly entrenched, but if he wins, it may well be the beginning of the actual clearing of the jungle growth that leads to the back door of municipal politics in America.

A Man in the News

Elmer D. Merrill

Harvard's New Botanist Well Equipped for Tasks

For the fourth time in his career, Dr. Elmer Drew Merrill, whose business is roots, is going to pull up his own.

In 1899, he went from the University of Maine, where he took the only two formal courses that made him a botanist, to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1902 he went out to Manila to be director of its Bureau of Science. In 1933 he was made director of the New York Botanical Garden. And now, in the fall of 1935, he will take over, as the first head, Harvard University's newly unified, far-flung botanical units.

It is a wrench for Dr. Merrill to leave New York, but then, roots always pull with a wrench. Whereas, 1,800,000 children will look just like 1,800,000 children, even when one is about to leave them, to leave 1,800,000 botanical specimens—to say nothing of 45,000 volumes in a library—and even if one leaves them for 2,500,000 specimens and 80,000 volumes—means leaving behind that many individuals, discovered in the fine zest of adventure, named with care, and cherished with a kind of cosmic affection.

Larger Field of Service

And so Dr. Merrill, marking with a certain regret the little scars left by his roots at the New York institution, goes to Cambridge with the idea that there he will be able to be of just that much more service to mankind, and in a botanical garden only slightly behind the Royal Botanical at Kew, and the Berlin garden.

There is an element of mild humor in the situation. To be selected to hold a position of such eminence it would seem that a man ought to have at least dozens of self-earned degrees and any quantity of honorary ones to tack to his name.

On the contrary, Dr. Merrill is practically a self-trained man. At the University of Maine he just took two courses in botany, and only two, though he had poked about and saturated himself in botany ever since boyhood. His doctorate in science is honorary for his own university. He never imagined being anything but a botanist though.

Just the Work He Likes

He thinks he is a fortunate man, for he has passed his whole life doing just what he would have done if he had had money enough of his own not to work for a living. He won't just be sliding into a position now that it's lots of glory and not much work. The new job will be about 100 times as hard as the last, because the Harvard group has eight units, and in eight units of botanical collection and research a tremendous amount of duplication can creep in, if you don't look sharp.

No one ever makes poems about botanists, it seems. No one builds radio programs around them. In a way they function like a race of moles, for the most part unknown and unsung. Yet what touches more closely the flow of modern industry and commerce than botany? The research man, no matter what his field, must know the name of the organism with which he is dealing. From the selection and hybridization of wild plants come cultivated crops. Primitive men discovered and cultivated all the important basic food plants before the dawn of history. Men have been lazy since then.

Harvard's Eight Units

Specifically Dr. Merrill's great work has been identifying the geographical distribution and classifying plants, and describing more than 3000 new species. He will have lots of room to play in his new yard.

The eight units at Harvard are the Gray Herbarium af Cambridge, Mass., known all over the world for its fabulous historical material; the Farlow Herbarium and library, likewise at Cambridge, with its collection of mosses, lichens, algae and other nonflowering plants; the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Mass.; the tropical botanical garden at Cienfuegos, Cuba; the Harvard Forest at Petersham, Mass.; the Bussey Institution for botanical research fundamental to agriculture, at Forest Hills, Mass., and the Botanic Garden and Museum at Cambridge, Mass.

Besides being director of the New York Botanical Garden, Dr. Merrill has been professor of botany at Columbia University. Knowing the resources at both New York and Cambridge as he will, he intends to combine the resources of both places for explorations into other lands, a development in botany which is important now, as a natural outgrowth of the groundwork of the past.

Glasgow Gets 'Whistlers'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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Is Your Garden a Gallery of Framed Pictures?

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

Vistas Add Loveliness

Make Small Garden Seem Larger Also

By Kathrine Morrison

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

HAVE you ever seen a group of statuary gleaming in the moonlight at the end of a double row of cypresses? Or have you ever strolled along a fragrant lavender walk which led to a pool where water lilies slumbered in the midday sunshine? If moments like these are laid away in the storehouse of your memory, you will realize the important function that vistas can be made to play in a garden. They help to create a welcome sense of size in confined spaces. In larger grounds they introduce a happy element of mystery and surprise. If conceived on imposing lines, they convey an impression of stateliness unequalled by any other device at the disposal of the landscape architect.

Planning a vista in a small garden often calls for considerable skill. Under these circumstances vistas cannot be used as transitions from one area to another, for the whole garden may possibly consist of only a small square or rectangle. Their principal function then becomes that of producing an illusion of space.

A Straight Path

The simplest way of achieving this aim is usually a straight path which cuts through the whole of the available area. One illustration shows a narrow brick path which runs from one end of a long suburban garden to the other. It lies only a few feet from the tall boundary wall. This brick wall and the high herbaceous planting alongside it help to lead the eye along the straight line of the path and so enhance the illusion of distance.

A graceful way of planning an effective vista in a long narrow city or suburban garden would be to have the space nearest the house laid out as a lawn. About half way down the length of the total garden plot, this lawn could be made to describe a curve, in the middle of which a straight path could run to the boundary wall or fence. This path would divide the remaining portion of the garden into two halves which could be devoted to wide flower borders edged possibly with some kind of low hedge to accentuate the line of the straight path. This path should lead to some point of interest, such as a simple garden shelter or bench from which visitors could embrace at a glance the whole of the garden.

Added Interest in the Garden

The advantages of a central path cutting across the entire length of a garden can be studied in another illustration. Here topiary, birds and balls in tubs emphasize the line of the path and guide the eye to the sundial which terminates this vista. Anyone looking at this picture would suppose that the garden was quite large. The writer saw it when the whole design had been altered and the wide flagged path had been done away with. In its place was an expanse of lawn unbroken save for a central sundial. The garden seemed to have shrunk considerably. And this only because the wide path with its topiary adjuncts had disappeared. This change proved very definitely what a creator of space a vista can be.

If a garden is small, vistas must necessarily be in scale. Tree-lined avenues, so suitable in large grounds are out of the question. The best method of bordering pathways, whether these be made of grass or masonry, is by low hedges or plantings of flowers or shrubs either in a continuous line or at set intervals. Recurrent planting results in broken vistas which often are just as successful in conducting the eye along a straight line as continuous planting. Another way of providing a pleasant broken vista is to construct a light pergola over part of a long straight path. Its blossom-topped canopy makes an attractive feature from all parts of the garden. And to those standing at either end of the path it helps to direct the eye along the walk to its terminal point.

These terminal points are just as important as the prospect leading up to them. What is the use of a cleverly contrived line of vision if what awaits the eye at the end is trivial or not in keeping with the approach to it? If vistas in a small garden must be kept on a modest scale, this applies with equal force to their focal points of interest. Those features that fulfil the practical purposes of those using the garden will be found, in a majority of cases, to be the most appropriate, such as small summerhouses or shelters, benches, unobtrusive statuary, bird baths or sundials.

In Larger Gardens

The function of vistas in larger gardens is naturally somewhat different from those in confined areas. They are not needed to create an illusion of space. It is already there in abundance. Their purpose is to add interest and dignity to the garden plan, to provide an agreeable transition from one part of the grounds to another or perhaps to form a fitting crescendo to some ascending scale of garden delights.

Thus, after passing through a series of gardens all on the same level, the visitor may find himself on the far confines of an estate walking along a grassy path bordered by stately evergreens. These may lead to a wide terrace from which the ground slopes steeply down to a valley. The terrace with its magnificent view over a panorama of unguessed loveliness, is a splendid culmination to the avenue of evergreens. It is a climax which does not disappoint.

Generally speaking, trees or large bushes are a more suitable means of carrying the eye forward along a vista in a large garden than flower borders or low growing plants. By way of exception, lavender walks are a favorite device used by English landscape architects in effecting transitions from one part of a garden to another.

Rhododendrons and Yews

When walks on a larger scale are planned, rhododendron bushes are frequently chosen to line both sides. They grow high and thick and their dark foliage is attractive even when there are no flowers. When the bushes are covered with a wealth of white, pink, red and mauve blossoms, a rhododendron walk is one of the most exquisite ways of creating an impressive vista.

Spruces, cypresses and yews are perhaps more often selected for vistas than other trees, not only because they are evergreens but also because of their shapeliness and the uniformity of their growth. Other excellent choices are horse chestnuts because of their fine flowering, plane trees because of the beauty of their trunks and limes because of their fragrance when in bloom. But vistas composed of such large trees as chestnuts, planes or poplars, are usually found only on big estates. More often than not, they serve as avenues of approach to some building, generally the dwelling house itself. And there could be no more fitting introduction to an historic manor or mansion than single or double rows of century-old trees on which the eye lingers with pleasure before savoring to the full the beauties of the ancient architecture.

Upper Center—Designed by Ernest Dixon. All Others © K. Morrison, London

Here Are Several Ways of Creating Vistas in a Garden. Upper Row, Left—Straight Path Flanked by Tall Flower Border. Center—Wide Flagged Path, With Carpeting Plants and Topiary Birds in Tubs, Cuts Across the Width of This Garden. Right—The Effectiveness of a Pergola Is Enhanced When Seen Through the Rounded Arch of an Old Gateway. Lower Row, Left—An Archway Through Which May Be Glimpsed a Charming Statue, Surrounded by Masses of Lavender Plants. Right—A Wide Grassy Path Accentuated by Topiary Work and Flower Borders, Rose Arches and a Sundial With a Good Background Make a Delightful Vista.

Hobbies and Hints

A Pool for Your Garden—Made Out of a Barrel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I have read with interest your column and have a scrapbook of those which interested me most. They have been exceedingly helpful and I have a desire to share an experience that may prove helpful to someone.

Ours is not an extensive garden, but we felt the need of a pool and this year made our first attempt. We used a barrel, which was sawed to make a tub 25 inches high, which height was just above one of the bands that encircled the barrel, and this made it quite strong. Just below the band, a hole about 1½ inches in diameter was bored and into this was inserted a 12-inch pipe. In the pipe on the inside of the tub a piece of screening was forced and this makes a very efficient overflow. We frequently make sure that the pipe is clear, not stuffed, and this prevents rain from flooding the barrel.

We set the barrel in a hole which was about 2 inches too large all the way around. In the bottom of the hole we laid medium-sized stones to keep the barrel from resting directly on the ground, and thus aided in preventing its deterioration.

The barrel was then filled with 10" of good garden soil mixed with one 3" flower pot of commercial fertilizer. White sand, purchased at the local builders supplies company, was poured to a depth of 2" over this.

We did not include a water lily in this year's pool. Instead we chose an azure pickerel plant, which grows to a height of from 2' to 5', depending on conditions, a water poppy that slightly resembles a water lily and a four-leaf water clover that very obligingly can be set with its crown either 1" below the surface of the water or 1' deep—we set ours on the bottom. All these plants were set in flower pots, mixed with the same mixture of soil and a covering of white sand as before described.

We set the pickerel plant with its crock on stone so it is 2" below the surface of the water. The water poppy and clover set on the bottom. We didn't have much success with keeping the oxygenating plant "put" so we took a 12" No. 9 gauge length of wire, arranged the plant around it, tied it securely with a band of metal that comes with the plant as a weight, inserted the wire in the sand and soil directly in the middle of the pool so that the tips of the plant rest on the sand. In the month it has been in the pool, the plant has grown about 8", had many more branches and the tips of some of its branches now float on the surface of the water.

We originally purchased one water hyacinth and had one given to us free for the purchase of the above plants, but these two have multiplied to a family of seven—three on the large one and two new ones on the smaller one. If the increase continues at this rate, we'll probably be compelled to go in the water hyacinth business.

We chose goldfish as the best kind of fish, after much discussion, and have four, two gold and two gold and black.

After bitter experience, we learned to dig a trench about 3 inches deep around the outside of the barrel that faces up the slope. This is filled with pebbles and acts as a drain during the rains—more correctly called the cloudbursts we occasionally get I say bitter experience, because after fixing it all up in the spring, we had one of these storms and it very nearly wrecked the pool. We had to drain all the water out, reset the plants, take out the fish and scrape the bottom and put more sand in. This is very important if the pool is on a grade, no matter how slight. We have decided to plant some creeping vine or plant, preferably with attractive foliage and flower, that will grow here and cover the edge of the barrel. What would you suggest? Before, we had a coping of stone, but as I mentioned, it wasn't at all successful.

For the time and effort and money spent, we have been repaid a thousandfold, for the pool, although very small, gives us a great amount of pleasure and requires no attention except a daily feeding of the fish, which is a pleasant occupation since they are quite tame now, and an occasional replenishment of water.

Most of these ideas were gained through experience and I hope that in some way it will make it easier for someone to construct their pool.

By the way, when filling the pool, to prevent a clouding of the water or a hole from forming in the sand, lay the lid of an ordinary cooking utensil on the stand and pour the water in on this.

Our pool is crystal clear and the fish can be seen on the very bottom. We have spent many enjoyable evenings watching the fish flit in and out among the plants, and hope that next year will see many new pools. They are such fun!

(Miss) W. C. Z.

Late Summer in the Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

DURING the spring and early summer, when plants flourish and blossom in rapid succession, one's enthusiasm is at its height. Then the perennial border receives unusual care and attention. Weeding, cultivating, staking and tying; in fact, all garden tasks are performed with zest and precision.

After the peonies, iris, and oriental poppies have presented their display, and the tulips and narcissus have tucked themselves away, there seems to be a lull in the garden activity.

As summer advances the perennial border requires special care to keep it green and trim. Late flowering plants require moisture, in order to flourish and extend the flowering season of the garden. Early flowering perennials continue to grow throughout the remainder of the season, and develop sturdy root growth for the following spring.

By watering the border thoroughly after hot dry days, plants will continue to blossom and develop normally. A light application, as shown in Figure 1, of pulverized peat moss, well rotted stable manure, or compost will aid in keeping the soil from baking and cracking, and will also help materially in retaining moisture in the soil. If no mulch is applied, and the soil is loosened (Fig. 2) to break the crust after each watering or heavy rain, the dust mulch thus formed will check surface evaporation and retard weed growth.

The removing of seed pods (Fig. 3) and fading flowers to extend the blossom period, and increase the number of blooms, has long been practiced. The cutting back of flowering spikes of delphinium will result in a second and perhaps a third set of gorgeous blooms. After being cut back, painted daisies, coral bell, veronica, phlox, coreopsis, gaillardia, and flax will all send up new flowering shoots and continue to play a minor part as fall asters and chrysanthemums assume the leading colorful role. By removing immature seed pods from time to time as petals fall, the more beautiful and highly prized varieties will continue to have all their allotted space in which to grow and develop. Some perennials such as the improved varieties of phlox, when allowed to go to seed, will be crowded out by their own robust seedlings which do not come true from seed, and usually make up in vigor what they lack in size and color of flower.

Bare places in the border may be planted any time in the summer with plants that are still in blossom providing the roots are fibrous, and are not allowed to dry out. Often one prefers to get perennials when they are in blossom so as to be certain of the color. One can obtain perennials from near-by nurseries or friends during the flowering season, and transfer them successfully to his own garden when care is taken to keep the roots in constant contact with moist soil.

If the soil breaks away from roots while plants are being dug, it may be replaced by dipping the roots in mud; (Fig. 4) a process known as "puddling" in the nursery trade. When transplanting perennials from one section of the garden to another the puddling effect can be obtained by transferring them to watersoaked holes. Several perennials, with long tap roots, such as sea lavender, balloon flower, and baby's breath are more successfully planted in the early spring.

An evening each week spent in picking off seed pods, dried leaves, and broken stalks; a thorough mulching in August, and a good watering occasionally will do wonders in keeping the perennial border fresh and colorful well into the autumn season.

EARLE H. SELLE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Fig. 1. Retain Moisture With a Mulch

Fig. 2. Keep Soil Fine and Loose

Fig. 3. Cut Off Seed Pods

Fig. 4. 'Paddling' Roots

Foundation Planting

In arranging the foundation planting you should avoid those two mistakes so commonly made, says the American Natu : Association of Washington, which will send you additional information on this subject. Do not place tall-growing plants in front of the windows where they will cut off all light, nor assemble a hodgepodge collection of coniferous evergreens of many sizes, shapes and hues. Show some of the foundation by bringing up a group of foliage between the windows, using small evergreens for high points or accents at the corners. Between them fill the space with small plants, having the outline of planting extend out at the corners and recede to the face of the house.

The lighting of gardens has not received the attention it deserves. An attractive idea is contributed by a metal vane with the electric bulbs drooping like buds from calyxes. It is graceful attached to the exterior side of a wall, or on the inside of a screened arbor which may be used for reading after nightfall.

Wildflowers of Persia

Carpeting Hill and Desert, They Hurry Into Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

THERE are great deserts in Persia, some so salty that nothing will grow, but in others flowers bloom for a part of the year. The low plants all grow some distance from one another because the water supply is limited, but each is specially adapted for life under arid conditions. If every plant were edible there would soon be none left, for there are innumerable sheep and goats with great appetites, very miscellaneous taste, and a capacity for wandering great distances.

Man, too, is an enemy of the desert plants, for he gathers them for charcoal, in a land where coal is very scarce and trees, except those grown for fruit, are few and precious. The plants used for charcoal are low woody bushes with thin branches. Vast quantities of the camel thorn, a member of the pea family, all prickles and minute red blossoms, are used for fires. Near some of the towns the desert has become completely denuded of its sparse vegetation, in order that man may warm himself and cook his food. In times past man turned the hills and mountains of China into deserts because he cut down all the trees and did not know the necessity for replanting. Today, there are hills in the State of Kentucky and mountains in Mexico which are becoming barren. If the Persian peasant could be taught to allow the plants to seed before they are gathered, and not to pull them up by the roots, the damage would not be so serious. Day after day, hundreds of donkeys come into every town, bulkily, although not heavily, laden with great loads of desert plants. Even brick kilns are heated with these thin branches.

There are magnificent thistles on the hills, six or more feet high, reddish green in color, grotesque, with immense spines. These are adequately protected from goats, but man, in his ingenuity, has overcome nature's efforts at self-preservation; he cuts down these monsters, dries them until they crumble and can be eaten by the goats.

In the springtime there are plenty of gay plants in the desert and on the savage hills, but they are only seen by the early riser or by those who pass by at the right moment, for the chief characteristic of Persian flowers, wild and cultivated, is that they grow quickly, and in a few days have produced both flowers and seeds. They are in a desperate hurry to get their work done while there is a little water in the soil and the air is moist at night.

In the Mountains

A wild carnation makes lovely cushions of flowers on the mountains near Shiraz in May, but the flowers are dead each morning by 7 o'clock. There is a beautiful wild red poppy, with a mass of charming golden stamens, which grows not only in the fields but on the tops of houses and walls, making the land gay in June, but only for a week and until about 10 o'clock each day. On the stony riverbeds grows a tall poppy, three feet high, whose exquisite orange and yellow petals have all fallen by half past seven. The time in the morning might be told by watching the opening and closing of the flowers.

A short blue iris is one of the most attractive mountain flowers. It has to increase chiefly by the thickened roots as the goats eat nearly all the seeds. The original roots send out rootlets before it dies and so the plant makes its way into new earth, a bigger circle succeeding a smaller; each, when in bloom, a turquoise fairy ring upon the hills.

One of the most satisfactory summer flowers is the Alpine thistle. Its immense blue spherical heads are well protected by long spines and its flowers make bright patches on the dried brown earth all day long. In very high places the wild red tulip is brilliant and the crocus has a glorious but brief day. The crocus is also cultivated for saffron, which is a universal and too common flavoring. Only the rich can buy the finest flavored, whilst the poor have to be content with a substitute which is yellow but has a coarse, gross taste.

Along the Rivers

Anchusa, known in Persia as Cow's Tongue, grows wild near rivers. Sometimes the flowers are small and inconspicuous whilst in other places they are as splendid a blue as is found in English gardens. A deep purple pea often clambers over its strong branches, the two making a brilliant show, especially in a field of golden corn. And if the corn grows the deep blue cornflower.

One of the most beautiful and surprising of Persian flowers is a small, trailing pea with petals of an intense gentian blue, but like all the other flowers, it seems to open only to fade.

City people are ignorant of wild flowers and know only the names of the kinds which are used in the kitchen, but the peasants have a much better knowledge of plants than westerners.

O. A. MERRITT HAWKES

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

A Loan Art Exhibit—Managed by Seven-Year-Olds

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Children Collect Art Work

And Stage What Proved to Be an International Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

EARLY last spring 60 elementary schools in the United States and Europe received illustrated letters that read:

Dear Children:

The first and second grade children of Orchard School are planning an International Art Exhibition. We invite the children of your school, from Kindergarten to fourth grade to send an exhibit. After the exhibition we will send the pictures back.

Our art gallery will open the tenth of April. Be sure to have your exhibit here for our big opening day.

Yours truly,
The Children of the
First and Second Grades
ORCHARD SCHOOL
Indianapolis, Indiana.

The letters were mimeographed copies of a child's manuscript writing, bordered above and below with line drawings suggesting the types of materials that might be sent, such as, paper cutting, water color, crayon, scrapbooks, designs, and illustrated stories.

These invitations were prompted by the desire of the boys and girls in the first and second grades to know first-hand what the children of today are doing, how they are living, both here and abroad. One day when they were talking things over with their teacher, Betty said, "Wouldn't it be fun if we could write letters to boys and girls who live away from here? We could ask them to tell us about their homes, and pets, and what games they play."

"Oh, yes," the other children agreed, thinking that would be an opportunity to employ their newly acquired tool of manuscript writing. But Bob saw difficulties ahead, "They would all have to answer in English or we couldn't read them for ourselves."

Enthusiasm began to wane at this obstacle, for their experience in reading made them desire to read their letters for themselves. Mary who had been looking around the room suggested, "Why couldn't we ask them to send us pictures they have drawn? We would know then what pets they have, and what they do, and where they live."

"Oh, let's do," agreed Jane. "We could hang the pictures here in our room and invite other people to see our art exhibit."

Planning the Invitations

So they set to work planning the invitations. At first they considered writing each one, but it was too great a task. Together they decided just what to say, they made their illustrations, and the completed invitation was mimeographed exactly as a second-grade boy wrote it.

They folded and sealed the invitations, and took them to the downtown post office where they watched them being stamped and started off for their destinations.

It was exciting when letters came, from children and teachers, with news that packages were being sent. It was even more exciting when the exhibits arrived. Approximately 25 per cent of the schools invited to participate, responded—schools in Hawaii, China, Vienna, and from various parts of the United States, including the Taos and Zuni Indian reservations in the Southwest. The exhibit overflowed the first and second grade room, into the hall and from floor to ceiling of the kindergarten room walls. Four hundred pieces—far exceeding the children's expectations!

Geographies and maps were in demand as the young sponsors of this art exhibit went into conferences to find out just where the pictures came from.

The glossy paint on pictures from the Stadt Kindergarten in Vienna aroused much speculation until a visitor, with Austrian parents, labeled it German "post card paint." The "Krokodil," by Rudi Bina excited much comment. Was the sailor really eaten alive, the children wanted to know.

From Hawaii came block prints, lovely in composition and subject-matter, and pictures reflecting life on the islands—water buffalo helping to cultivate the rice, a pineapple barge riding the waves in a water color frieze.

Intricate work marked the Chinese exhibit. Beautiful embroidery on silks, appliqué on a homespun bag, delicate cut-outs and drawings.

Conventional designs in bright, clear colors, suggesting decoration for pottery and baskets and symbols for ceremonial dances—all reflecting the small artists' environment and heritage—were received from schools in the Zuni and Taos Indian Reservations.

Batiks, posters, panels, water colors, ceramics—from schools in many parts of the United States—formed the rest of the exhibit.

Adults saw in the exhibition the characteristic universal qualities of children's work regardless of nationality. As a whole, the pictures showed clearly the trend of progressive schools to free the child from adult domination in the field of creative art.

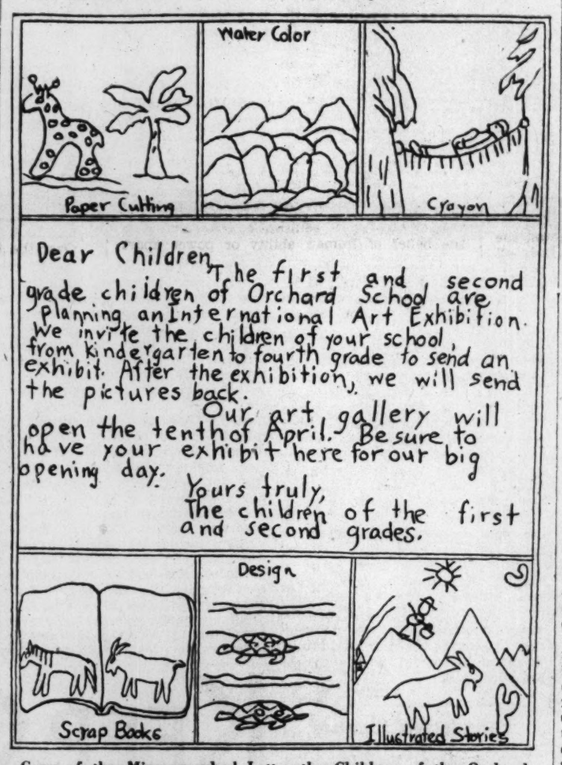
Permanent Influence

The art gallery is closed, the exhibits have been taken down and sent back, reluctantly, to their owners. But in a permanent catalog of the exhibition are recorded the names and ages of the artists and the titles of their pictures and handwork. In the first and second grades' stamp book are the stamps, United States and foreign, from the letters and packages. The children speak now and then of this picture or that design, or certain color effects they remember, and there is a difference in some of their art work—the salt water influences of the Hawaiian drawings are improving the stereotyped inland midwestern conception of boats and ships, and a new sense of value in conventionalized form has been gained from the pottery designs from the Pueblos. Too, the children are better able to evaluate their own product.

Most significant of all, the first and second grade boys and girls have acquired a mass of information, within their comprehension, about the lives and interests of children in various parts of the world, which, after all, was their original objective.

Expressing Themselves Through Art Work at the Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

There has been a splendid fight staged by parents of public school children in many parts of the United States in an effort to keep this form of education in the public schools in spite of depleted budgets. To the uninitiated, these children, who are of the lower school of a well known private school in Pennsylvania, may seem to be merely playing. Where is the school work, asks somebody's father or mother? But it is a proved fact that children learn best when they are happy and interested. They go way beyond the boundaries set for them. A child working on a Roman house in the shop will leave no volume or set of photographs unturned to gain the information he wants, and in order to become an authority on Roman home life will even tackle the elements of Latin of his own accord. And is not this true teaching, for the child keeps and encourages that priceless thing, a love of learning and an eagerness to gain more? All art work is not a means to an end, however. It does people good simply to study beauty and to learn to express more beauty in their own individual ways.


Water Color
Paper Cutting
Crayon
Dear Children, The first and second grade children of Orchard School are planning an International Art Exhibition. We invite the children of your school, from kindergarten to fourth grade to send an exhibit. After the exhibition, we will send the pictures back. Our art gallery will open the tenth of April. Be sure to have your exhibit here for our big opening day. Yours truly, The children of the first and second grades.
Design
Scrap Books
Illustrated Stories

Copy of the Mimeographed Letter the Children of the Orchard School, Indianapolis, Ind., Sent to 60 Schools in the United States and Europe, as Part of Their Project in International Friendship.

Learning to Keep the Rules

A Father's Experience in Teaching His Sons to Be Law-Abiding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVEN young children are quick to grasp the fact that to play a game well, one must learn the rules and abide thereby. They seldom question the point that one must shoot his marble from the edge of the ring to hit the scattered marbles in the center of the ring. They know in playing hopscotch on the squared-off sidewalk that if they accidentally hop on one of the cross markers they are out of the game. Even so, many parents fail to realize that, at a very early age, little children can be taught right rules of daily conduct.

To make a law-abiding people, children very early in their lives can begin to learn the rules of real citizenship. This does not mean, of course, that we should take the Constitution of the United States and begin to teach correct things according to set legal rules. It means the very beginnings of happy living.

One father was questioned on his method of raising a fine family of boys. The questioner remarked that he had lived in that town all the years these boys were being reared and he had yet to learn of their being reprimanded by anyone for misconduct. The father was glad to explain, for he was eager to have fathers and mothers keenly aware of the chance they had to teach children the joy of playing the game of life squarely.

As soon as these boys knew enough to reason, their mother and father began to point out the rules of co-operative home life. Property rights, for instance, received a great share of attention. Each child had a right to his own things; his toys, his clothing, his own chair, his books and any other belongings. These could and should be shared perhaps, but no other child should run over the rights of the owner.

Certain rules were set up to provide a plan of living that would bring joy to all—simple ones like cleaning the feet on the door rug to keep the house clean inside, and the regular bedtime arranged with the children's well-being in mind. There were certain table rules that had to be met, including rules on talk interruption. Not that these rules were to be learned all at once. They were quietly talked over, a good reason was given why each one should be kept, and as the children grew older they were asked for their own opinions as to the value of the rules.

As each year slipped by new rules came up, but the important thing was that in early learning to abide by such simple rules they had acquired the habit of being law-abiding. Later there were rules to be observed on the school playground, in the library, the bank, the hotel, the park they frequented, as well as street traffic rules. The parents saw to it that they themselves did not knowingly violate any of these rules. They did not hurry across the street in the face of a stop signal; nor did they carelessly keep a book out of the library longer than the time specified on the cover. They made a point to read the rules in the hotel room as soon as they entered and they studied with their children the rules of a new game they were to play.

City, state and county laws were discussed whenever they came naturally within their experience; legal phases of things were talked over at the table or in the leisure hour this home held each night. The family played games of all kinds and he who violated the rules and expected to get by with it was considered a self-cheater in the game of living.

If the children asked to join a small neighborhood club they were told to find out what the club stood for; what its rules involved; how far the prospective members expected to carry out their plans. In short, they were supposed to observe faithfully the rules of even these childish organizations if they allowed their names to go on the membership list.

When the boys took on their first small jobs, they asked for all the "dos" and "don'ts" that the proprietor would tell them. They held jobs, too, because they took this attitude of wanting to obey rules. They wanted to know when they were to be there, how they were to do the work, what restrictions were to be placed on them and how far they were to use their own initiative.

The habit of being law-abiding from infancy up seemed to be this man's reason why his boys had come to maturity without having given the community any serious trouble and why they stood as young men for clean living and playing the game fairly. Tracing back the lives and doings of criminals, we often find that early laxness in observance of the rules of the home led them to find law-obedience hard work. As a result, many have shifted almost unknowingly from persons who carelessly overlooked a rule to people who strongly resented being held to any rules.

New and Expanding Careers Invite Youth

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I have read much about law, teaching, the ministry and the older vocations in general. Can you recommend one or two books that deal with the newer vocations created by technological and social changes?

I am particularly interested in the social sciences including anthropology. Can you tell me what universities have courses in this field and what museums have departments devoted to anthropology. I hope to visit some and learn much at first hand.

Are there any of the newer fields of business which you can recommend as offering opportunities that will increase rather than decrease?

Sincerely,
Tom.

* * *

Dear Tom:

"New Careers for Youth," by Pitkin, Simon and Schuster, 1934, and "Make Your Own Job" by Rader and Doust, the H. W. Wilson Company, 1934, both contain information concerning the newer vocations resulting from recent changes. Much information that will interest you will be found also in "Better Government Personnel," the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Public Service Personnel, McGraw Hill Book Company, Inc., 1935. One of the best recent volumes for the vocational guidance of college men is "Choosing a Career" by George Bijur, Farrar & Rinehart, 1934.

The University of Chicago, Harvard University, Columbia University, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota and several others are given special mention in "American Universities and Colleges" for their courses in anthropology. This volume is edited by Dr. John H. MacCracken for the American Council on Education, Washington, D. C. There are departments devoted solely to anthropology in Peabody Museum, Harvard University; University of Pennsylvania Museum; Peabody Museum, Yale University; Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, Calif.; Field Museum, Chicago, Ill., and several others. Anthropologists act as curators of collections. Sometimes they are sent to distant lands for specimens or research work.

Among the newer fields of business are the great chain stores. Great changes are taking place in the field of distribution. College trained men are being hired by chain stores. A young man who possesses initiative and a willingness to work and who lacks false pride may in time work up to a position of influence and power in a chain store system. By hard work, study of chain store merchandising problems, and the help of training courses provided for employees, a college man can look forward to advancement to an assistant store managership, a managership, a district supervisorship or an even more responsible position. John P. Nichols of the National Chain Store Association is authority for the statement that four of the six district presidents of one great chain of grocery stores were originally clerks in small unit stores. Large scale distribution is apparently expanding. Opportunities should continue to increase in this newer field of business.

Business positions in aviation transportation, in new government projects and in finance are all likely to call for men who have both the general foundation of cultural education and specialized training.

Very sincerely,
HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men,
The West Virginia University.

The Editor welcomes contributions to the Round Table, in the form of either letters or articles. The material submitted should be of special interest to youth between the ages of 18-25.

Preparing Children To Enjoy Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you intend to give your children training in any branch of music, either in voice or instrument, there are things you can do when they are only babies that will prepare the way for later musical training.

Make of music a happy thing. Do not talk about dreary practicing hours and restrictions, but stress advantages and opportunities. Call the little one's attention to portraits of musicians, and pictures of musical scenes. Make a scrapbook of pictures including different types of instruments, children playing and singing, and scenes connected with the lives of composers.

Get books at the library about the childhood of famous musicians and tell these in story form to the children. If possible let the children hear other little folk play and sing, even having a few musical parties, with a little music, much fun and plentiful refreshment. Call attention to the good music on the radio. When an orchestra is broadcast ask the children to guess which instruments take solo parts and which they like best.

Make of music lessons something to be anticipated eagerly, and in every way possible try to show the children the happiness they may both receive and give when they enter the wonderful land of melody.

Vacation Trips—In the House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"MOTHER, may I play down cellar all day? You said some day in vacation time I could play the cellar was a cave in the forest."

John looked beseechingly at his mother. School was over and the first real warm day at hand. Would his mother remember her promise?

"All right, dear. You may ask Dan to come over and be an explorer with you," said his mother after a moment's thought. "I will put up a lunch for you and you may stay in Cellar Cave all day. Of course you will want to dress in old clothes if you are going to crawl around caves and tunnels."

The two little boys put on overalls, old caps and old shoes, knotted red bandanas around their necks and trudged off blissfully happy. That night a tired, grimy, but thoroughly satisfied young Johnny plunged into a hot bath and went to sleep grasping buried treasure from the Cellar Cave—in reality, an old monkey wrench and a battered pencil sharpener he had found in a pile of rubbish.

The incident gave the mother an idea of how to help her three children have a happy and unusual vacation although their summer must be spent in a suburban apartment with only one piazza and a small backyard.

"We are going to spend each week in a different place, but not go away from the house," she announced a few days later after a consultation with the father of the family.

"Oh goody! How can we?" asked the oldest girl.

"Next week we will turn the house into a beach," explained the mother. "We will go shopping for our bathing suits and toys for the water today."

It took the first day or two to get the house ready for the beach preparations as much as the actual picnic and the children liked the fun itself. Two big tubs of water were placed on the back piazza. The hose was used freely over the children and the yard. The tubs were filled with water and boat-making flourished. The children paddled in the tubs and sailed their boats at the same time. They made toys to bob around in the tubs. Dad bought some sand from a nearby contractor and put a big pile of it in one corner of the yard. The children made tunnels and palaces in it and made sand pies. Several noon meals were turned into lunches and eaten in the yard.

The next week the children went to the country. They wore knickers and sweaters. An old cot was put on the piazza and each one took turns sleeping there for one night. Dad brought home a pile of wood and showed all the children how to whittle little toys from it. A neighbor Scout came over and taught them how to build a fire on the sand pile, with flint and steel. One delightful day they cooked a meal over the fire.

The rest of the summer was enchanted; the children went to the mountains; they were castaway Swiss Family Robinsons in the cellar; they were Japanese boys and girls, flying kites, having a doll festival and learning to eat with chopsticks; they lived in the city one week and visited factories, bakeries, machine shops and museums; and in a tent in the backyard they were Indians in leggings, shawls and sandals, making bows and arrows and Indian games. Part of each week was spent in making the inexpensive purchases necessary to their parts and in fashioning toys, games and clothing appropriate to the occasions. Each week the books taken from the library and the stories told centered around the vacation plan for that week. The oldest girl kept a scrapbook about it.

Not only did this vacation plan provide the necessary release from the routine of daily life that is part of a vacation, but it stimulated the minds of the children and turned their energies to new creative efforts. Furthermore they and their playmates had a thoroughly good time, although apparently limited by circumstances and resources.

The Occupational Center

Provides Place and Tools for Leisure Time Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Matlock, Eng.

THE term "occupational center," or service club, is used in England to describe the class of club in which men, and sometimes women, get opportunities for work at various crafts. Tools are provided free, and the materials are supplied at low cost. The details differ in every center, but it is a rule common to all that the articles made in them may not be sold. A center therefore provides for the useful employment of leisure. It is not primarily intended to train men for new professions or to supplement their incomes.

These centers must not be confused with the training centers which take young men and try first to recondition them, if necessary, in mind and body, and subsequently to train them for new occupations by which they are intended to earn their living.

Those interested see the occupational center, not primarily as a need that came with the depression and will pass away with it, but as one of the requirements of each community that is long overdue. Boys learn carpentry at school, but few have in their homes adequate tools and equipment with which to work, and consequently their knowledge and the joy of carpentry as a recreation are often lost. Hundreds of small jobs arise in our homes that we could readily do for ourselves if we had access to the necessary tools. A community center in each village or town could supply all these needs.

Again, there is a widespread belief that, in the future, hours of labor will be considerably shorter than in the past. This will increase the call for a community center.

Typical Center

Although no two are identical, the following description is generally typical of many centers and of their method of coming into being.

As a start, a meeting of unemployed persons and of those interested in the alleviation of unemployment is called by the mayor or by some other prominent citizen. A local committee is formed containing representatives both of the unemployed and of the remainder.

Premises are next found; often a mill or foundry, closed down as a result of trade depression or of the rationalization of industry, can be obtained at a low rent. At this stage funds are often obtained by public subscription for use in preparing the premises for their new service, but this is not invariably necessary. In some cases the unemployed men have themselves raised the necessary sum of money which is often not large. Tools are the next consideration. A grant for the purchase of these is usually obtainable from the National Council of Social Service, or sometimes from other sources.

Under the direction of the committee, arrangements are next made for the supply of timber, etc., and the unemployed men organize themselves for the work of converting the mill or foundry into a club or workshop. This is often a gradual process extending over several years, but as soon as one room is habitable the normal work of the center begins.

All Kinds of Activity

There are no limits and no restrictions upon the kinds of work carried out in centers. Perhaps boot-repair is the most popular, since every household can find boots that need to be soled. In centers where it is thought best that the whole cost of the leather should fall directly upon the man using it, it is possible to supply material for soling and heeling a pair of men's boots at less than a shilling, whereas the normal English trade price is about four shillings—a sum beyond the means of an unemployed man.

Carpentry is also popular. Upholstering furniture, the making of rugs, bookbinding, weaving on homemade looms, and metal work are also practiced.

As has been stated, it is a condition of membership that no work made in the centers may be sold. When a man first joins, he usually has furniture or fittings from his home which need repair. After this comes the manufacture of furniture for the club itself, or of cold frames, or a tool shed for the allotment gardens associated with it. Later it is necessary to seek farther afield. Furniture for public institutions, benches for public parks, or bookshelves for public libraries, are examples of suitable outlets for work.

The fundamental idea that the centers must not compete with normal trade by supplying goods that would otherwise be bought in the ordinary way has to be borne in mind. At Christmas, many thousand toys have been made by the members and given away to the children of their fellow townsmen.

The question may arise: how can a man who has no previous knowledge of a craft begin to work at it? In the center he will usually find others who have such knowledge and who will help him. It is noteworthy that in a club where there is one man who is particularly devoted to some particular craft, that craft usually prospers. Should there be in the center no member with sufficient knowledge, special training establishments have been started in several places to which men can go for definite courses, and at charges which they can afford, and at these establishments representatives of each center can get enough knowledge to carry on the work when they return home.

In some centers intellectual work also is in progress such as the collective study of plays or debating societies.

Financial Support

As to finances, it is usual for each member of a center to pay one penny a week as a contribution towards the support of the center. The expenses include rent, rates, lighting and heating. If the members' contributions are insufficient to cover these, the balance has to be made up by other means, such as the giving of concerts or by the organization of dances. These are often run with a surprisingly small entrance fee, such as fourpence a head, and yet yield a small profit towards the upkeep of the center.

Those who believe that there is a great future for occupational centers do not delude themselves with the belief that the centers can solve the problem of unemployment, but they see that these fill a national need and that they also serve to render the periods of unemployment more bearable. To doubt that these centers are worthwhile is to despise "the day of small things" and to forget that from small bricks large houses are built.

A Once-in-a-While Diary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As soon as a child can write, urge him to keep a diary. Do not make this an imperative task, or a punishment, a lesson, nor even the doing of a good deed or duty, but form it on the plan of being fun to have a once-in-a-while diary. Give him or her a blank-book of medium size, but not too thick or the many blank pages may prove discouraging. Let the child decorate the covers with bright pictures pasted on, a camera snapshot or original drawings, no matter how simple or strange, and his name, address and title of the diary.

Whenever the child has been especially happy over anything, suggest that he write about it in his diary. Every little while let there be pages headed "Something I Saw," "Something I Heard," and "Something I Did." These headings will help the child to think of interesting things to write.

A diary such as this will be interesting to look back upon and to compare with later ideas and progress of thought and activity. It will give the child and his friends some happy hours of pleasant memories and be an incentive to plans for future efforts in recording experiences.

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On the New Countryside

USUALLY I avoid travel at times when everybody is traveling. I account myself fortunate in not being obliged to escape to the countryside precisely when the whole movement of men is away from the towns. Periodically, there are these herdlike exits and entrances; fixed days on which the human hive swarms. There is nothing unsocial in my preference for other days. Simply do I dislike the discomforts of making holiday with the jostling crowd. One is not assured of a place in the train; one is embarrassed by the encumberment of the highroads; one cannot be certain of ease in one's inn; there is a clamor louder than the sea on the thick-peopled beaches, a sound of revelry in the fields, and even the forest glades are inharmoniously resonant. There is, I trust, nothing curmudgeonly in this love of relative solitude, best obtained, on these occasions, in the deserted city which takes on peaceful beauties as its streets are emptied. I do not begrudge or belittle communal jaunts and jollities. Those who are employed in factories and in offices must perforce avail themselves of their allotted leisure. Yet I could wish that the rhythm of work and play were more varied and interwoven, that many more fête days brought freedom to recurrent percentages of the toilers. Instead of being released in unmanageable massive waves at stated intervals, they might be permitted to flow outwards and inwards in a steadier and quieter stream.

It so happened, however, that I found myself caught up in one of these exoduses, and was carried by it gregariously to various remote villages. A few years ago it would have been proper to say, in a hackneyed phrase, that they were "off the beaten track." But today I do not know what places are "off the beaten track." There are tracks to the tiniest habitation and they are trampled and beaten down. It appeared to me that a veritable revolution has occurred in our lifetime under our eyes, and we have hardly noticed it. The bicycle began it, but the internal-combustion engine completed it.

* * *

WHEN HAZLITT CONTEMPLATED a journey, it was afoot. It is true there were other means of locomotion, but he wanted none of them. "Instead of a friend in a postchaise or a Tilbury," he cried, "for once let me have a truce with impertinence. Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner! It is hard if I cannot find some game on these lone heaths. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy." Doubtless there are walkers of his kidney still left. In my boyhood it was my favorite pastime, and I have blithely done my forty miles before supper and bed. There is a difference now; walking is no longer walking, it is hiking. Haversack on shoulders, shorts, khaki shirt, thick boots, and staff, young men and women take to the open road in company. Their fun is more organized; it is somewhat more solemn. In Germany and in England, you will discover them in earnest groups consciously and conscientiously trudging along. Perhaps Hazlitt would have disapproved; but it is good to know that something of the old zest for legwork remains, though I fear it is gravely menaced by mechanical locofnotion.

But it is not hiking, limited in range and numbers, which is changing the countryside. Nor is it biking, though in some European countries—notably in France and Switzerland—thousands of bicycles, their riders bent double over the handlebars, pedaling seriously, throng the roads, to the annoyance of the swifter automobilists. It is these automobilists who have really taken possession of the country and have altered it to their tastes. They have transformed the very notion of travel. When we read Stevenson's account of his voyage in a canoe, or his pleasant ambles with a donkey, we feel that, though our lives overlapped his, he belonged to a vanished age. The stagecoach heroes of Smollett and of Dickens could not have pursued their leisurely way in our twentieth century. It is surprising that the hikers and bikers survive and put up such a wonderful resistance to the rising tide of gasoline. Perhaps by the time there are as many motorcars in Europe as in the United States these resolute travelers who move under their own power will have disappeared. Big cars, little cars, expensive cars, cheap cars, two-seaters, four-seaters, six-seaters and immense megatherium public conveyances which climb nimbly over mountains and are skillfully negotiated through the narrow lanes of once unvisited villages, pass and repass each other, with a hooting of horns, and a screeching of brakes, and a roaring of engines, and there is no remote or tranquil spot which is inaccessible to the tourist or which does not attempt, in some manner, by filling stations, by hotels, by cafés, by restaurants, by curio shops, to cater for those tourists.

* * *

THAT IS THE point to which I was slowly proceeding when I found, on opening J. B. Priestley's admirable *English Journey* that he has already made it in good round terms. Somewhere in Yorkshire he remarks: "Once up there you seem at first at the world's end; and indeed you are a long way from anywhere, certainly from a railway station. . . . It was steam power which brought people swarming into a few centers, or kept them close to the railway lines. Now, after less than a hundred years of this centralising and canalising influence of the railway, people are being spread out again. . . . The whole movement of the population is being reversed. The very coaching inns are with us again, their grooms and 'ostlers transformed into mechanics and garage men." Yes, that is true: the railway emptied the villages and filled the towns, and now the automobile may be in process of filling the villages and emptying the towns. If we could look ahead, we might find that, in another generation or two, the big city will have singularly dwindled, and the tiny hamlet will have remarkably expanded.

And then the thesis of William Cobbett, which he hammers and pounds and bellows and thumps indefatigably, came into my mind. You remember how he argues, in his lusty style, that in the Middle Ages in Europe the countryside, which was being abandoned for the industrial town in his day, had once been the theater of immense activities. How else can we account for the huge castles, and the great abbeys, and the spacious churches, which could contain ten times the present number of inhabitants of the villages in which they were built? They were not constructed without some regard to the size of the population, declared Cobbett, and so he deduced, contrary to orthodox historians, that the population had not grown but had shrunk since the Middle Ages. Let us say it has been displaced. It was displaced by the Industrial Revolution. It is now again being displaced by the Internal-Combustion Revolution.

* * *

BACK TO THE land—in eight-cylinder cars, which take holiday-makers from the towns to the countryside on fête days, and may presently (and indeed are already doing so on an increasing scale) take workers from the offices and factories of the towns to their residences in the villages which the railway ignored. Steam made the town, and it may be that gasoline will remake the country.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

A Square in Toledo

THE tendency of the houses in Toledo is to turn their backs on the street and to face inwards onto a pillared courtyard where palms and other plants are grouped round a small fountain.

Unlike Seville, where the entrance from the street is left open and an inner grille allows one to see a profusion of flowers in every *patio*, Toledo holds itself aloof and the street doors, ancient portals set between granite columns and topped with worn coats of arms, if open at all, only reveal an empty hall firmly closed at the further end; thus causing an air of impenetrable seclusion, which is increased by heavily barred windows frowning across the narrow street at the similarly barred windows opposite.

When, however, the streets expand into squares, the houses seem to come to life and are full of windows and balconies and *miradores*. The doors themselves become inviting, for they are often improvised shops and are filled with baskets of fruit and vegetables, unless indeed, as has too frequently happened, they have been demolished, and their columns and entablatures carted away to make room for more display windows.

But even when this has happened, the shops are for the most part small family businesses, confined to part of the ground floor, so that the rest of the house remains intact and in the most unlikely ones, where you would never suspect it, there are interiors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, with fine panelled doors and the original polychrome tiles, with flowers and grotesque animals still in place on the floor. Those close to the walls, having been less trodden over by succeeding generations, are often as brilliant as if they had come quite recently from the pottery kilns.

One particular house, which quivers all day with the throb of an engine—for it is now a soda-water factory—shelters the machines under a medieval ceiling of painted wood, arranged in geometrical patterns and supported by carved beams.

The owner, wearing a cloth cap and a workmanlike apron, was glad to show it, and pointed toward various details of this splendid roof with the long curving spout of his oil can.

"I have often been asked to sell this *techo artesonado*," he said, "but though I have had good offers, I have always refused them, for I like to look at it."

Apart from the ceiling, the room betrayed no further sign of its past, for the furniture it had formerly contained, being more readily movable, had long since vanished, as completely as the *hidalgos* in their stiff ruffs, who had once dwelt here. Indeed, the walls, bare and whitewashed, might have been as modern as the bottling machines. But through the window one could look out on a life not greatly dissimilar from that of the age when the ceiling was made; for the narrowness of the streets impeding the passage of lorries, lively streams of mules and donkeys trotted up and down incessantly, their yellow straw panniers loaded with everything imaginable, from milk to cobblestones. Probably the soda-water bottles themselves went out of the factory in this way to the shops where they were sold. The one exception was a wardrobe with a glass mirror, which, at once too bulky and fragile to be placed upon pack animals, had apparently to walk on its own legs, for it could be seen perambulating the street like a carnival giant, and only when it finally turned, did a glimpse of a man, clutching the broad band of webbing with which it was fastened, reveal the mechanism of its progress.

R. P.

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MARIE PORTINARI, *by Hans Memling*

IT WAS not uncommon for painters of the fifteenth century—specialists in art call it the quattrocento—to paint portraits. True, they devoted the better part of their hours to composing sacred subjects. They painted large panels, including many figures, richly ornamented, elaborately clothed; they divided them into sections, joined by hinges, and the assemblage of sections was called a diptych, triptych, or polyptych.

Hans Memling's name occupies a position in the list of great Flemish painters. He was endowed with such accomplishments as distinguished the workmanship of the Northern School. He was skilled in making pictures of excellent design, elegant surface handling, and exquisite detail. The Flemish painters retained certain qualities of the Gothic heritage, qualities which the Italians were in a hurry to banish from their pictures. The Flemish taste stressed pattern, giving full play to outlines, textile designs, jewels, and laces. They even increased the number of folds in the ample draperies of feminine costume, tucked and pulled the folds into many angles, so that a complex tracery of lines would result to enrich the scheme. If anything, faces and hands were included as part of the pattern, and they were not made especially prominent. The Italians were abandoning the Gothic lineal design, rapidly, and attaining a roundness of form, the existence of objects in space. They were speeding in the direction of naturalism, and accordingly were willing to suppress the sumptuous fabric and marked ornamental lines that they might stress better facial features and bodily expression. For Italians portraiture was becoming a depiction dependent upon the characterizing features, the personal traits and idiosyncrasies of the model. It approached, with a considerable margin of difference to be sure, the naturalism of photography. Flemish portraiture, even with a stretch of the imagination, cannot be compared with the camera print.

In the Metropolitan Museum, New York, there are several pictures, including those of Marie and Thomas Portinari, painted by Hans Memling. They are small portraits which bear the unmistakable stamp of Flemish handicraft. The bulk of the master's work is to be seen in Bruges, where he dwelt for many years.

This portrait of Marie Portinari exhibits the fashion of her day. It also reveals the attitude of prayer which was commonly assumed by women when they were posing for their portraits. Marie was a woman of means, for her husband was a Florentine merchant who carried on his trade in Bruges.

Hans Memling conveys a mood of reverence to her features. He transliterates them in terms of line, as may be observed in the carefully placed contour of the face, the shaping of the eyelid, the nose, the lips. The straight vertical position of the head is interrupted by the deflection of the sugar-loaf headdress. The transparent veil, hanging from the headdress, contrasts with the opaque velvet fold which frames the face. The jeweled collar, meticulously wrought, is typical of the fine, almost microscopic craftsmanship for which Flemish artists had been famous in the early miniatures that adorned the manuscripts. For some, it is craftsmanship to a fault, for it rests more heavily upon the ingenuity of the goldsmith than it does the painter.

The white furred collar, the dark gown, the definite outlines, and intentional contrasts all help to build a marked and brilliant design. The painting has no blur of shadow, no excitement of sharp lights, no transitions to dramatic effects. It is clear, orderly, symmetrical. It is calm, dignified, and majestic.

DOROTHY ADLOW

We See La Grande Sarah

MOTHER took me to the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt to see "La Belle au Bois Dormant" (The Sleeping Beauty) in which Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, La Grande Sarah, as the French always affectionately and reverently called her, was to play the Prince: le Prince Charmant.

Mother had taken the tickets a long time ahead and the day was looked forward to with immense excitement. . . . We found ourselves at last, though to my amazement a full twenty minutes early, on the first row of the balcony, splendidly situated very near the stage.

It is a huge old theatre in many tiers, horseshoe-shaped, all gold and red—just what a theatre should be. I sat in awed silence, too excited to speak. The houselights dimmed, the footlights went up, the curtain rose on a prologue in a forest in which many animals, including frogs with electric eyes, came to life and held some kind of conference. Then the scene changed to a room in a cottage, where a grandmother sat at her spinning-wheel.

A sudden thrill went through the house as a voice was heard outside the door of the cottage. Too many people have tried to describe that voice for me to attempt it; such things cannot be put into words. The old theatre suddenly seemed to vibrate and quiver as though the magical spirit of life itself had animated its old frame. The door opened; a young boy leapt onto the stage, his arms full of lilacs which he impetuously flung at the feet of his old grandmother.

This young boy was La Grande Sarah.

To attempt to describe what this performance meant to me would be impossible. I sat in a trance, unable to breathe, unable to utter a word, so profoundly moved and impressed that at the end of the play—which came, alas, all too soon!—I could only heave a great sigh of anguish as Mother led me out, my eyes to the last moment glued to the curtain which I so hoped might go up again.

It was not until many hours later that I could speak, and try to tell Mother how I felt. She has told me since what an ordeal the performance was to her. She admired and loved Sarah Bernhardt as the greatest actress she had ever seen, and knowing her to be over sixty, and knowing the keen and ruthless critical faculty of a child, she had been terrified that I might only see an old woman dressed up as a prince, and that it would seem funny to me, that I perhaps would scoff. Darling Mother, she needn't have worried! What I saw was the very essence and spirit of youth, romance and beauty. From that moment on, the Theatre, which I had rather discarded of late in my thoughts, became to me the all-important aim; all my experiences, my reading, my studies from then on were focussed towards one ultimate goal from which I never again wavered for an instant: the Theatre; the power of the Theatre to spread beauty out into life. To be a worker in, a part of such a power seemed to me something worth struggling for.—EVA LE GALLIENNE, in "At 33." (London: John Lane. New York: Longmans, Green.)

Composition

THE little brass vase
Has long stood beside the brass candlestick
Bearing a white candle—
But until today
I never placed a bloom of white geranium,
Some sprigs of white sweet alyssum,
And a spray of white honeysuckle
In the little brass vase.

Until today
I never smelled a perfume
Made of whiffs of white geranium,
Of white sweet alyssum,
And of white honeysuckle.

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND

Early Days on Old Cape Cod

BREAKFAST was set on a well-scoured table without covering. Ann brought from hearth to table the great wooden bowl filled with "break-broth," a savoury broth used only at "break-fast," hence its name. With pewter spoons the entire family dipped from the dish. Hulled corn supplied the place of bread. After the bowl was emptied, Abigail removed it, and she and Ruhama brought on samp, milk, butter, honey, a slice or two of meat, and a plate of fish. . . .

Andrew directed the thoughts of the children to the unfailing source of delight, "ould England." All his life he had called it "Home"; but sometimes, when he looked on his broad fields, and on the little house on the hillock, he wondered if the new land might, in truth, be the real homeland for himself and Ann, and Jonathan and John. To the children England bore a dangerous resemblance to Heaven. . . . The children never tired of listening to tales of misty Devon, of the giants of Cornwall, of the towers of London, of the fabulous court, and the King in his coach with scarlet outriders. They were even interested in stories of the uncivilized Scotchmen from the north, whom they recognized as the same sort of problem to England that Indians were to America. . . .

The annual expenses of a schoolmaster were too heavy for the little settlement of Yarmouth, so an itinerant teacher divided his attention between several communities. Usually only a few winter weeks were devoted to school, and in the spring the children, as well as their parents helped with the farm. . . . So Yarmouth children were delayed in their "larning." School was kept by Mr. John Miller at his house, a good mile distant from the Andrew Hallett's farm, and the children, their dinners put up, before half past eight were on their way. . . .

Andrew watched the little cavalcade, three sturdy figures soon to be lost in the rain. Mehitable trying to jump puddles, Jonathan yanking her away from them, while little John, functioning more or less as the tail of a kite, was jerked from side to side. . . .

The squall showed no signs of abating. Andrew decided to trust his stock for the morning, to the care of the faithful Indians. He took his awl, leather, thread, wax, and knife, and retired to the chimney corner. To him Abigail brought the shoes of the family that required a tap or a patch, the leather coats and breeches that needed a seam stitched, or a tear mended. Andrew made the repairs as neatly as any leather-worker of the present day. A thorough knowledge of hides was part of the necessary training of a Cape husbandman. Clothwork belonged to women, leather to men. Ann, Ruhama and Abigail brought in their looms from the kitchen (that was not used for cooking but for storage in the early days). Ann wove five yards that morning, her "rainy day stint": Ruhama spun six skeins of woolen yarn, and Abigail completed four of flax. While the women were busy with their "Looming," Andrew paused occasionally in his work to turn the venison surloin that was spitted on the andirons beside him. Now and then he basted the meat from the contents of a dripping pan. Later, vegetables, prepared before breakfast, were hung over the fire; at midday, while the children were still at school, the older members of the family ate their dinner in a dignified silence. . . .

Men criticized Andrew for his friendliness toward Indians in a way that made him realize that it was better to keep opinions to himself. The Indians sensed his tolerance, and respected his fair dealing. They came to him frequently with a confidence that Andrew valued more than he cared to let the world know. With Indians, he shared to some extent the popularity of his brother-in-law, Richard Bourne, from whom Andrew learned something of the loyalty, the strange beliefs, and the profound lore of forest, swamp and moor, that the Nauset-Wampanoag possessed.—ELIZABETH REYNARD, in "The Narrow Land, Folk Chronicles of Old Cape Cod." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Lord's Prayer

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE search for the cause and cure of all disease, discord, and sin is claiming the consecrated attention of many of the world's most earnest men and women, for at no time in history has the world seemed in greater confusion or more in need of a panacea for its woes. And that so many are today looking to the mental realm instead of merely to the physical for the cause of all phenomena is one of the most encouraging "signs of the times."

Christian Science shows that many discordant conditions are traceable to fear, ignorance, and human will. And Mary Baker Eddy writes on page 390 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony."

It is significant that in his first words in the Lord's Prayer, Jesus indicated a requisite of efficacious prayer, namely, the need of understanding the nature of God as "Father," in whose loving presence is heaven. And heaven, Jesus explained, is at hand, within spiritual consciousness.

Through the study of Christian Science God has been revealed as infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul; also as divine Principle, Life, Truth, and Love. How is His name to be hallowed? Christian Science teaches that in infinite Mind, which is infinite Love, there can be neither matter nor evil. Therefore, in proportion as mankind loves and expresses the divine nature, the discords which ignorance and sin have caused will be overcome.

The words, "Give us this day our daily bread," lift human consciousness to Spirit as the source of supply; and an interesting point lies in the relationship of this petition to the following one: "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors."

We read in I John (4:18), "Perfect love casteth out fear." So, love for all, including our "debtors"—those who we believe have wronged us, or whom we have wronged—is the condition on which the healing of fear rests. Lack of love lies back of the world's impoverished sense. This petition is elucidated in the spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, given on pages 16 and 17 of the textbook as follows: "*Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections.*" Turning to divine Love for supply for human needs implies the reflecting of Love which brings fulfillment.

Mankind has always prayed for material possessions, but Jesus did not so teach us to pray. He knew, as all must learn to know, that because God is Spirit, man, who is made in the image of God, is spiritual. Our real needs, therefore, are spiritual. The prayer Jesus gave is for spiritual ideas, not material things, and as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 307), "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

Human will plays a tremendous part in the sorrows of the world. All despotism, domination, cruelty, crime, selfishness, greed, and even the belief of human ability or power apart from God, is human will. So the words of the Master, "Thy will be done," are more than a petition. They are an acknowledgment of the desire to set aside finite judgment as to what is best, self-interest, and aggressiveness, and to allow the beneficent will of divine Love to be made manifest. Because of the false belief that the all-loving Father sends evil, the will of God has been considered something to which mankind must be unwillingly resigned. But when we come to know Him as the source of all good, the words are seen to be as a promise to express only His will.

But can we really let go of our own plans and desires, and wait understandingly and prayerfully for the will of infinite wisdom to be revealed to us? Can we really promise our heavenly Father to hallow His name by reflecting the divine nature? Can we show forth the patience, unselfishness, compassion, and sweetness of Love, the calm and purity of Soul, the law and order of Principle, the honesty, exactness and justice of Truth?

What a marvelous acknowledgment of the one power is in the closing statement, "For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever." Here the one Mind, from which emanates all true, harmonious law and government, is seen as supreme over all false activities of the human mind. It is a declaration of sublime faith that goodness, spirituality, and love, expressive of the presence of God, are the panacea for the miseries which mankind's ignorance, fear, and sin have caused.

But one may ask, Does this mean we are never to pray specifically for the solution of our particular individual problems? Can we not pray for the health and well-being of ourselves and our dear ones?

All prayer based upon scientific understanding of God receives an answer; and what a sense of peace and assurance comes to us when we realize that the Lord's Prayer is one of universal healing, and includes the solution of all problems, of whatever name or nature.

Discords disappear as mist before the sun when the understanding of God takes the place of ignorance; when love and faith wipe out fear, and self-will and self-sufficiency are set aside. Through this practical application of the Lord's Prayer, and faith in its efficacy, we find that God's kingdom will come and His will be universally done, on earth "as it is in heaven."

Showers

LIKE straws loosed from a silver broom,
Four o'clock showers
Sweep the western hill,
Gray wisps that bend before the wind
And stream
From the dark base of clouds.

Leaves are too still:
Time seems to pause.
Tall grass in meadows hardly stirs.
Then suddenly it yields
And ripples silver-green
All through the fields,
When rainy breezes cross the valley
And quiver pointed birches
By the wall.

Swallows fly low
Over the fire-weed.
Robins wake the afternoon
And rain falls, soon.
Like straws loosed from a silver broom,
Four o'clock showers
Sweep the hill.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Mart Prices Decline Under Today's Profit Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Market Tendency Is Reactionary In Active Trade

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The stock market wavered under a profit taking blow to the chin today but failed to go down for a full count.

While heavy selling unsettled the list in the early proceedings, a later buying flurry in the aircrafts, oils, rails and specialties brought some support to the sagging leaders. In the final hour the lower drift was resumed and the close was somewhat heavy. Transfers approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Word from Washington that the Administration's wealth-tax bill might be rushed through the House this week was not at all pleasing to the financial district. At the same time hopes were expressed that the measure would ultimately be modified or even held up because of inflationary amendments which may be added.

Business and industrial news, most of it reassuring, continued to hold the center of market attention with legislative and political happenings still in second place.

Commission houses reported that the public has begun to do more than nibble at stocks and that the rails have been attracting a following on the theory that, if the fall and winter economic recovery eventualizes, many of the roads will benefit substantially.

Announcement of Federal Housing Administrator McDonald that the volume of business done by the FHA in the week ended July 27 had set a new record helped sentiment.

Prices Move Narrowly

Prices moved narrowly in the bond market today, with gains a little more numerous than losses. U. S. Government obligations were quiet, but both the direct and guaranteed issues which changed hands were a little improved.

Secondary rail liens ruled steady to a shade firmer. Operating company utility bonds displayed a better tone, but some of the obligations of the holding organizations tended to sag; Wall Street forces continued to follow the progress of the holding company bill in Washington, but the legislation remained shrouded in the silence of the conference committee room.

Further recovery in Italian bonds featured the foreign list as efforts at conciliation of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute continued. Italy 7s rose 3⅝ points at 68½. French 7½s were off a point at 174, but most European loans were a little higher.

Some of the utility bonds which were able to advance fractionally included Detroit Edison 4½s at 112¼, Consolidated Gas 5½s at 105⅝, and Duquesne Light 4½s at 104⅝. International Telephone were off a full point at 73½ and North American 5s were fractionally down at 101.

In the rail section modest gains were scored by Great Northern 4½s at 85½, Southern Railway 4s at 37¼, Erie 5s at 65⅝ and Santa Fe 4s at 110½. Many followers of the carrier obligations were optimistic that the high prices being received by farmers for their grain crops would mean a good movement of freight into farm territory in coming months as the proceeds of the crops were spent.

Industrial issues generally held to narrow swings. Some showing small gains included Texas Corp. 5s at 103⅞, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s at 102½, and National Dairy 5¼s at 103⅞.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; profit-taking stems advance.

Bonds: Steady; rails improve.

Curb: Mixed; oils resist realizing.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; rates narrow.

Cotton: Quiet; local and commission house selling.

Sugar: Steady; dull spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; profit-taking.

Corn: Easy with wheat.

Cattle: Generally strong to 25 cents higher.

Hogs: Mostly steady to 25 cents down; top $10.85.

Foreign

London—Business on the Stock Exchange was more active today. Transatlantic issues, after opening firm on favorable Wall Street advices, closed under their best. Gilt-edged securities and oil shares improved, but rail stocks were uncertain and German bonds and mining issues easier. Rubber shares held steady. The market closed firmer.

Paris—Strength in Rentes led prices on the Bourse to higher levels today. Wall Street buying helped international issues climb. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—After a quiet opening had been registered on the Boerse today, small scale buying imparted cheerfulness to some sections whereby the market closed sustained.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	31½	33¼	Manhattan	28¼	27½
City	29½	31½	Public	34¼	36¼
Commercial	140	153	Trade Bank	11	13
Fifth Av	990	1050	Yorkville	30	40
First, N Y	1700	1800			

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	69	75	Fulton	220	260
Banca C I	140	160	Guaranty	310	330
Bk NY & T	435	470	Irving	14⅝	17
Bronx	4	8	Kings Co	1650	1750
Brooklyn	90	100	Law Tle&G	1⅞	2¼
Cen Hanovr	126	140	M'f'cturers	28½	30
Chemical	48½	55	New York	108¾	120
County	42	48	Title Guar	6	8
Empire	18	20	Unit States	1820	1900

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	38½	41	Merchants	310	340
N Shawm't	24¼	26¾	Second Nat	103	123

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Con Ill Bk	64½	68	Tarris T&S	235	250
First Nat	157	162	Northern Tr	500	550

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	60	65	Home	31¼	33¼
Am Alliance	25	28	North River	26	29
Gt American	26	28	Spgfld Fire	128	138
Hartford	79¼	90	U S Fire	51½	55

Continental Oil Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Oil Co. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30 net income of $2,192,888, equivalent to 47 cents a share of capital stock. This compares with $940,807 or 20 cents a share in the preceding quarter.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 30	Last July 29
			—D—					
35⅞	22¾		Deere & Co	4500	35	33	33⅝	35⅛
27½	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	26	26	26	
43⅜	23½		Del & Hudson	6300	35⅝	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
19⅜	8¼		Del Lack & W	8500	10¼	10⅛	15⅛	16
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	400	92½	92⅜	92⅛	
50⅜	35⅝	1g	Devoe & Ray A	300	42	42	42	41⅜
36½	26½	1½g	Diamond Match	500	35¼	35	35	35
41⅜	34⅜	1½g	Diamond M pf	260	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
43½	34¼	2g	Dome Mines	300	38	37⅞	37½	38¼
12⅝	6¾		Dominion Stores	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
28⅞	17½		Douglas A	4700	29¼	28¾	28½	28
23	13½	1½a	Dresser A	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
10⅝	9¾		Dresser B	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	
108	86⅜	2.60	du Pont de Nem	2300	107⅜	106⅜	107	107½
114	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	70	114	114	114	
			—E—					
8	3¾		Eastern Roll Mill	3900	7⅝	7¼	7¼	7½
152	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	500	148½	147½	148	148¼
23½	18⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	1200	23½	23⅝	22½	22⅝
7¾	3¼		Eitingon Schild	500	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6
29	19¾		Elec Auto-Lite	4800	28½	28¼	24⅝	25¾
112	107	7	Elec Auto-Lt pf	10	110½	110½	110½	110¾
7¼	3½		Elec Boat	20500	7¾	7¼	7½	7¼
8⅝	5¾		Elec & Mus Ind	1400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4	1½		Elec Pow & Lt	3700	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
20¾	2½		El Pw&L $6 pf	2600	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	19½
24¼	3		Elec Pow & L	5400	23½	22½	22½	23½
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	500	47⅛	46⅛	46¼	46¼
65½	52¾	3	Endicott Johnson	300	65	64	65	
37½	14		Engineers P S 5pf	500	36½	36⅛	36⅝	37½
37½	15½		Engineers PS 6pf	600	38	37	37	37½
37½	14½		Engineers PS ww	1000	37	36½	36¼	37
14	7½		Erie RR	2500	9¾	9⅜	9⅝	9¾
17¼	8½		Erie RR 1pf	700	13½	13	13	12⅝
13	6¾		Erie RR 2pf	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	1700	14¼	13½	13½	14⅜
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	2800	18	17½	17⅝	17½
5	2		Exchange Buffet	30	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
			—F—					
9⅜	4		Fairbanks pf	30	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5
25⅜	17		Fairbanks Morse	1100	22¼	21¾	22	22
120	71½	3½g	Fairbanks M pf	100	115	112¾	115	113
20	11¾		Fed Lt & Trac	800	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13½
9½	5½		Fed Motor Tr	1500	7¾	7¾	7	7
44	32¾	1¾	Gen Am Trans	4300	39¾	38¾	38⅞	39½
20	11¾		Gen Asphalt	6300	20	18¾	19½	18¾
11	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	1600	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
	7¼	5¼	Gen Bronze	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
4²⁄₄	2		Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	4		Gen Cable A	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
38	38½		Gen Cable pf	300	38½	38	38	38
64¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	100	63¼	62½	63½	63½
29¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	21200	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¾
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	10	142	142	142	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	4800	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
73	57½	3	Gen Mills	400	70	69⅞	69⅞	70
38⅞	26⅜		Gen Motors	38500	38⅞	38	38	38¾
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	300	117	116¾	117	116¾
34¼	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	170	33⅞	33	33½	33⅜
10¾	6		Gen Print Ink pf	10	105	105	105	
	27⅜		Gen Pub Serv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
33¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	33	32⅞	33	32⅞
	2		Gen Realty	2400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅜	16¾		Gen Refractories	2700	23	22⅜	23⅜	23
80	60		Gen Ry Sig pf	10	108¾	106¾	106¾	
40½	12		Gen Steel Cas pf	200	40	38½	38½	40
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4600	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
88	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	400	89	88	88	88⅞
3⅜	2⅛		Gimbel Bros	800	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
5	1½		Gimbel Bros pf	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
32	23⅜	1¶	Glidden	3200	30¼	29¾	30	30¼
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	60	108¾	108½	108½	109
4¾	1⅛		Gobel (Adolf) (h)	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	1400	17	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
11⅞	7½		Goodrich	1100	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
54½	40		Goodrich pf	400	46⅜	45¾	46¼	46
26⅞	15¾		Goodyear	9400	20½	19⅛	19⅛	20½
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	800	82	81	81	
5½	2½		Gotham Silk Hos	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
3¼	1¼		Graham Page	1300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
9¾	5¼		Granby	400	9½	9	9¼	9¾
	21¼		rand Union ct	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	1100	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
29½	18⅛	1	Granite City Stl	700	29	28¾	29	29½
35½	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	800	35¼	34¾	34¾	35¼
23¾	9⅝		Great Nor pf	3700	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	20100	22¼	20¾	20⅝	19½
3⅜	2.40		Great West Sug	600	12¼	12	12½	12½
140	119	7	Great Western pf	200	133	132¾	133	133
54	20½		Greyh'd Cp (Del)	4300	53¾	52⅜	52⅝	53⅛
2¾	1		Guantanamo Sug	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
43¼	19		Guan Sug pf	20	24½	24½	24½	24½
6¼	4		Gulf Mobile & N	200	5½	5½	5½	6¼
17½	6		Gulf Mobile & O	800	13¾	13¾	17¼	
24	12		Gulf States Steel	100	21⅜	21¾	21¾	
			—H—					
34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	33	33	33	33
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	180	105½	105½	105½	
23¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	3400	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23½
12	5½		Hat Corp of Am	3600	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅝
109	81	6½	Hat Corp pf WW	60	107½	107½	107½	107½
37⅝	15⅜		Hayes Body	1400	37¼	36⅜	37⅛	37¼
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	400	113½	113	113½	
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	100	23	23	23	23⅜
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	
81¾	74¼		Hershey Choc	100	79	79	79	78
118	104	4½	Hershey Choc pf	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾
14½	5¾		Holland Furnace	6100	14¼	12⅝	12¾	14
11	5⅝	.50	Hollander	900	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
41¼	30¾	3.50	Houdaille Her A	700	41½	41¼	41½	41¼
18	6¼		Houdaille Her B	4200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
17⅜	9⅛		Houston Oil ct	800	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
15	7¼		Houston Oil vtc n	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
56	43	3	Howe Sound	300	49	48½	48⅞	
5½	2¾		Hudson & Man	500	3½	3	3	2⅞
13½	6¼		Hud & Man pf	500	8¾	7¾	8¾	7¾
12¾	6¼		Hudson Motor	2800	8¼	8½	8½	8⅝
37⅜	3¼		Hupp Motors	3400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
			—I—					
17¼	9½		Ill Central	9600	15½	14⅞	15	15¼
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	10	54	54	54	54
23¼	21⅛		Indian Refining	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	1600	28⅜	26½	27½	27½
93	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	700	96¼	95½	95¾	94
82	49½	2	Inland Steel	2200	82	81¼	82	80½
4⅛	2½		Insuranshare Cop	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	3
6¾	4	.15	Insuraanshare Md	400	6½	6¼	6½	
16⅛	8¾		Inter R T vtc(h)	700	13½	12⅞	13½	13
7	4¼		Interlake Iron	1900	6	6	6	5⅞
9	3½		Int Agr Corp	400	3	3	3	3
184⅞	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	500	184	182	183	184⅛
3⅜	3⅛	.20	Int Carriers	2400	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1600	31½	31	31⅜	31
27½	14½	.60	Int Harvester	6300	52¾	51¾	51¾	52¾
26⅜	22½	1.60	Int Nickel	11800	28½	27¾	28	28⅛
130	124½	7	Int Nickel pf	100	126	126	126	
12	4½	1	Int Pap&P pf	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
27½	21½	1	Int Print Ink	800	27½	27¼	27¼	
18½	9¼		Int Rys C A pf	60	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
36¼	29	1½	Int Salt	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	31½
48¼	42¼	2	Int Shoe	200	48	48	48	48
16¾	5⅝		Int Tel & Tel	21400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
14	8⅞		Interstate Dept S	1800	13⅜	12¼	12½	13⅜
13½	6¼	.20b	Intertype Corp	300	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	200	26	26	26	26¾
			—J—					
2½	⅞		Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅝	7		Gamewell	210	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
9½	5½		Gen Am Inv	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	4300	39¾	38¾	38⅞	39½
20	11¾		Gen Asphalt	6300	20	18¾	19½	18¾
11	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	1600	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
	7¼	5¼	Gen Bronze	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
4²⁄₄	2		Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	4		Gen Cable A	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
38	38½		Gen Cable pf	300	38½	38	38	38
64¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	100	63¼	62½	63½	63½
29¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	21200	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¾
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	10	142	142	142	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	4800	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
73	57½	3	Gen Mills	400	70	69⅞	69⅞	70
38⅞	26⅜		Gen Motors	38500	38⅞	38	38	38¾
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	300	117	116¾	117	116¾
34¼	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	170	33⅞	33	33½	33⅜
10¾	6		Gen Print Ink pf	10	105	105	105	
	3	1¾	Gen Pub Serv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
33¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	33	32⅞	33	32⅞
	2		Gen Realty	2400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
23⅜	16¾		Gen Refractories	2700	23	22⅜	23⅜	23
80	60		Gen Ry Sig pf	10	108¾	106¾	106¾	
40½	12		Gen Steel Cas pf	200	40	38½	38½	40
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	4600	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
88	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	400	89	88	88	88⅞
3⅜	2⅛		Gimbel Bros	800	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
5	1½		Gimbel Bros pf	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
32	23⅜	1¶	Glidden	3200	30¼	29¾	30	30¼
109⅜	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	60	108¾	108½	108½	109
4¾	1⅛		Gobel (Adolf) (h)	600	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	1400	17	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
11⅞	7½		Goodrich	1100	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅜
54½	40		Goodrich pf	400	46⅜	45¾	46¼	46
26⅞	15¾		Goodyear	9400	20½	19⅛	19⅛	20½
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	800	82	81	81	
5½	2½		Gotham Silk Hos	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
3¼	1¼		Graham Page	1300	3¼	3	3	3⅛
9¾	5¼		Granby	400	9½	9	9¼	9¾
	21¼		rand Union ct	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	1100	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
29½	18⅛	1	Granite City Stl	700	29	28¾	29	29½
35½	26	1¶	Grant (WT)	800	35¼	34¾	34¾	35¼
23¾	9⅝		Great Nor pf	3700	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
12⅞	9¼	.50	Great Nor Ore	20100	22¼	20¾	20⅝	19½
3⅜	2.40		Great West Sug	600	12¼	12	12½	12½
140	119	7	Great Western pf	200	133	132¾	133	133
54	20½		Greyh'd Cp (Del)	4300	53¾	52⅜	52⅝	53⅛
2¾	1		Guantanamo Sug	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
43¼	19		Guan Sug pf	20	24½	24½	24½	24½
6¼	4		Gulf Mobile & N	200	5½	5½	5½	6¼
17½	6		Gulf Mobile & O	800	13¾	13¾	17¼	
24	12		Gulf States Steel	100	21⅜	21¾	21¾	
			—H—					
34	30	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	33	33	33	33
108	101	7	Hanna (MA) pf	180	105½	105½	105½	
23¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	3400	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23½
12	5½		Hat Corp of Am	3600	11⅝	11¼	11½	11⅝
109	81	6½	Hat Corp pf WW	60	107½	107½	107½	107½
37⅝	15⅜		Hayes Body	1400	37¼	36⅜	37⅛	37¼
117½	85	5	Hazel Atlas	400	113½	113	113½	
25½	11	.60	Hercules Motors	100	23	23	23	23⅜
128	122	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	
81¾	74¼		Hershey Choc	100	79	79	79	78
118	104	4½	Hershey Choc pf	100	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾
14½	5¾		Holland Furnace	6100	14¼	12⅝	12¾	14
11	5⅝	.50	Hollander	900	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
41¼	30¾	3.50	Houdaille Her A	700	41½	41¼	41½	41¼
18	6¼		Houdaille Her B	4200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
17⅜	9⅛		Houston Oil ct	800	13¼	12¾	13	13¼
15	7¼		Houston Oil vtc n	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
56	43	3	Howe Sound	300	49	48½	48⅞	
5½	2¾		Hudson & Man	500	3½	3	3	2⅞
13½	6¼		Hud & Man pf	500	8¾	7¾	8¾	7¾
12¾	6¼		Hudson Motor	2800	8¼	8½	8½	8⅝
37⅜	3¼		Hupp Motors	3400	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
			—I—					
17¼	9½		Ill Central	9600	15½	14⅞	15	15¼
57½	40	4	Ill Central LL	10	54	54	54	54
23¼	21⅛		Indian Refining	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
33	23½	1.68	Indus Rayon	1600	28⅜	26½	27½	27½
93	60½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	700	96¼	95½	95¾	94
82	49½	2	Inland Steel	2200	82	81¼	82	80½
4⅛	2½		Insuranshare Cop	100	2¾	2⅝	2⅞	3
6¾	4	.15	Insuraanshare Md	400	6½	6¼	6½	
16⅛	8¾		Inter R T vtc(h)	700	13½	12⅞	13½	13
7	4¼		Interlake Iron	1900	6	6	6	5⅞
9	3½		Int Agr Corp	400	3	3	3	3
184⅞	149¼	6¶	Int Business M	500	184	182	183	184⅛
3⅜	3⅛	.20	Int Carriers	2400	6¾	6⅜	6⅝	6½
33	22⅞	1	Int Cement	1600	31½	31	31⅜	31
27½	14½	.60	Int Harvester	6300	52¾	51¾	51¾	52¾
26⅜	22½	1.60	Int Nickel	11800	28½	27¾	28	28⅛
130	124½	7	Int Nickel pf	100	126	126	126	
12	4½	1	Int Pap&P pf	600	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
27½	21½	1	Int Print Ink	800	27½	27¼	27¼	
18½	9¼		Int Rys C A pf	60	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅜
36¼	29	1½	Int Salt	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	31½
48¼	42¼	2	Int Shoe	200	48	48	48	48
16¾	5⅝		Int Tel & Tel	21400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½
14	8⅞		Interstate Dept S	1800	13⅜	12¼	12½	13⅜
13½	6¼	.20b	Intertype Corp	300	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
36	25	2	Island Crk Coal	200	26	26	26	26¾
			—J—					
2½	⅞		Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9⅝	7		Gamewell	210	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
9½	5½		Gen Am Inv	500	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼
44	32⅝	1¾	Gen Am Trans	4300	39¾	38¾	38⅞	39½
20	11¾		Gen Asphalt	6300	20	18¾	19½	18¾
11	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	1600	11	10¾	10¾	10⅝
	7¼	5¼	Gen Bronze	500	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
4²⁄₄	2		Gen Cable	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
10	4		Gen Cable A	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
38	38½		Gen Cable pf	300	38½	38	38	38
64¼	50	4	Gen Cigar	100	63¼	62½	63½	63½
29¾	20½	.60	Gen Electric	21200	29¾	29¼	29⅜	29¾
143	127½	7	Gen Cigar pf	10	142	142	142	
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	4800	37	36⅞	36⅞	37⅛
73	57½	3	Gen Mills	400	70	69⅞	69⅞	70
38⅞	26⅜		Gen Motors	38500	38⅞	38	38	38¾
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5 pf	300	117	116¾	117	116¾
34¼	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	170	33⅞	33	33½	33⅜
10¾	6		Gen Print Ink pf	10	105	105	105	
	3	1¾	Gen Pub Serv	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
33¾

Business and Industry

Taxing Size, Blow to Living Standards, Says Boston Bank

Commerce and Finance

Netherlands India Finances Improve As Business Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch East Indies has completed its economic readjustment; conditions in 1934 have improved, as compared with 1933, and the country is ready to regain its former prosperity as soon as the international situation offers better chances. These are the main points arrived at by Dr. G. G. van Buttingha Wichers, president of the Java Bank—the central bank for Netherlands India—in his report for 1934.

The economic depression had made itself felt in Netherlands India chiefly by considerable lowering in value of agricultural products for export. Imports had to be adjusted to the lowered values of exports.

Industries are now being introduced. New enterprises include a dye stuffs factory, a paper factory, cement works, an ink factory, a tin plate factory, a soap factory, up-to-date weaving mills and dye works, a perfumery and toilet soap factory, a candy factory, a paint factory, a glue factory, a rubber automobile tires manufacturing company.

State finances, according to the report of the Java Bank in 1934 showed an improvement. The deficit on the State budget was reduced by 47,000,000 florins ($31,500,000) while for the first time in five years the Netherlands Indian State debt did not increase any further. State expenditure is now 35.7 per cent under that of 1930.

Denver Building For Five Months Much Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., July 30—Indications of a building boom of a conservative nature are seen in that permits for building and modernization in Denver for the first five months have totaled $1,489,533, an increase of more than half a million dollars over 1934. The month of May, alone, showed an increase of $90,292 over the like month of last year.

Besides the large amount of new building going on, more modernization is being done here than in many years. Firms dealing in home equipment report that business to date has been from 20 to as much as 50 per cent ahead of last year at this time.

Although the majority of the house construction has been in the lower priced field, several large homes are being built along with a few moderate priced apartment houses and terraces.

Anticipated construction this year, although not registered yet, will run into a high figure. Among the proposed projects is an annex to the United States Mint, which when complete will run into the neighborhood of $1,000,000, building officials here claim.

Also an annex unit for the United States Customs House is now being bid on. Its estimated cost will be about $500,000.

Ground has recently been broken for the construction of the First Baptist Church here. It is believed that this structure will cost close to $200,000.

More significant than the building activity is the fact that real estate vacancies have shown substantial decreases.

In a report prepared for the Denver Rea' Estate Exchange by the Bureau of Business and Social Research of the University of Denver it was noted that during the past year the number of unoccupied living units is 44 per cent less than in 1933 and 50 per cent less than in 1932.

Record for Insured Mortgages by FHA

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration today announced a week of record-breaking insurance on home mortgages. It said that last week it insured mortgages totaling $13,546,297, bringing the total of such insurance up to $119,378,048.

This was the biggest week's business in the history of the Administration and was 300 per cent over the first week in April, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is ready to buy FHA insured mortgages up to the limit of finances available for such purposes. Such purchases are designed to make more liquid the funds of banks which buy insured mortgages.

Baldwin Locomotive Has Loss for 12 Months

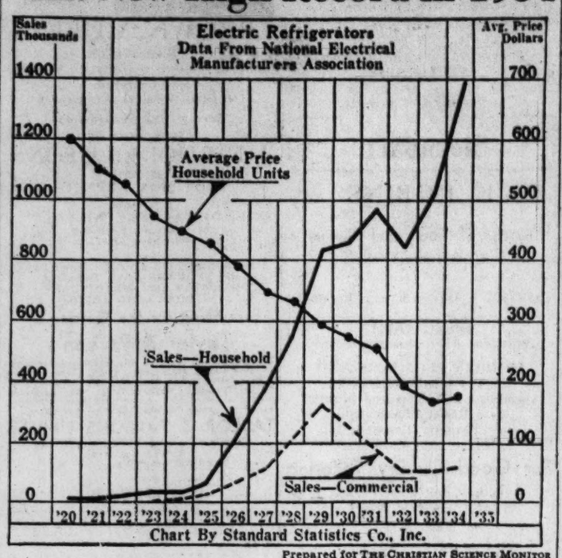
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Baldwin Locomotive Works and subsidiary companies show a net loss after all charges, provision for Federal taxes and deduction of minority interests of $2,415,339 for the 12 months ended June 30. This compares with a net loss of $4,122,759 for the calendar year 1931, the last previous 12 months' period to show comparable sales volume, and with a net loss of $3,582,255 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1934.

Sales for the latest 12 months' period amounted to $20,784,893, as compared with $20,436,342 in 1931 and $10,795,864 in the 12 months ended June 30, 1934.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS AUG. 1

Household Refrigerator Sales Hit New High Record in 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALES of household refrigerators reached a new high record at approximately 1,400,000 units last year, but sales of commercial units continued to lag.

Prices turned upward for the first time in the history of the industry.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Tourist Traffic—There has been a notable acceleration in United States tourist travel to Canada. Present indications are that tourist expenditures during 1935 will greatly exceed last year's total. On July 4 there was the largest movement of traffic through the ports of Windsor, Niagara Falls and Fort Erie since 1929 and in some cases the largest recorded.

Automotive Exports—Exports of motor vehicles and parts from Canada in the first six months of this year were valued at $14,571,610 against $10,369,802 in the like period of 1934, an increase of 40.4 per cent. Exports of automotive products in June of this year were valued at $1,893,353 compared with $2,903,842 in May and $2,319,815 in June, 1934.

External Trade—In each month but one since May, 1933, Canadian exports have exceeded the exports of the like month of the preceding year, states the Royal Bank of Canada in its June letter. For the calendar year 1934 as compared with 1933 Canada made greater gains in exports than any country except British Malaya, and the gain in Canadian imports was surpassed only by British South Africa. Gains are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Exports	Imports
1933	$473,799,955	$406,383,744
1934	570,343,145	433,798,625
1935	639,474,894	522,431,153

Coal Imports—New competition has developed in the Canadian anthracite coal market. For the first time a cargo of anthracite coal has arrived at Montreal from French Indo-China. This initial shipment is the beginning of a series of shipments scheduled to continue until the close of navigation. The first cargo made the voyage of 15,000 miles by way of the Cape of Good Hope, while the second cargo has been routed by way of the Panama Canal. Comparisons in cost of transportation will determine the routing of future shipments.

Maple Sugar Output—Production of maple sugar is scheduled for an increase in New Brunswick, and the industry is now well on its way to become an important factor in the agricultural pursuits of the province. During 1935 each of the 250 producers in the province reported an average production of 300 gallons of maple sirup, compared with a slightly higher production in the preceding year.

Meat Consumption—There is an increasing demand for beef in the Canadian national diet. Consumption of this product in 1934 totaled 744,000,000 pounds, an increase of 145,000,000 pounds over the preceding year. Consumption of pork amounted to 863,000,000 pounds in 1931, declining to 719,000,000 pounds in 1934. Consumption of mutton and lamb totaled 68,000,000 pounds in 1934, compared with 73,000,000 pounds in 1931. Poultry consumption was greater than that of mutton and lamb, but this has also shown a slight decrease. Butter consumption rose from 319,000,000 pounds in 1931 to 335,000,000 pounds in 1934. Consumption of eggs declined from 257,000,000 dozen in 1931 to 242,000,000 dozen in 1934.

Shoe Production—Production of leather footwear in Canada registered a progressive increase in each of the first five months of the current year. Cumulative production in this period amounted to 8,907,936 pairs, an increase of 1,327,093 pairs over the like period of 1934 and is the largest five months' output recorded in the last five years. Imports of footwear into Canada increased from $89,000 in April to $124,000 in May. Exports continued to expand, the total for May being 12,000 pairs compared with 5000 pairs in May, 1934.

Pay Rolls—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics states that on June 1 reports from 9270 employers in the Dominion showed 22,704 more workers on their pay rolls than at May 1. The Une index stood at 97.6 as compared with 96.6 at the like time a year ago and 80.7 on June 1 in 1933. Increases in manufacturing employment considerably exceeded seasonal gains, the movement extending to practically all classes of factory employment.

Chemical Industry—Canada's chemical industry continued in 1934 the expansion registered in the preceding year. Preliminary figures issued by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce show that the output of chemicals and allied products in the Dominion in 1934 was valued at $105,568,000, an increase of about 14 per cent above 1933. With the exception of soaps and cleaning preparations all branches of the industry shared in the increased production. Imports of chemicals from the United States in 1934 were valued at $16,575,000, or 59 per cent of the total from all sources compared with $13,692,750 in the preceding year, or 57 per cent of the total.

Silver Production—Canada occupies third place among the silver producing countries of the world. Mexico holds first place, the United States second and Peru fourth. The world production of silver in 1934 is estimated at 180,400,000 ounces, with Mexico's output amounting to 74,000,000 ounces, the United States' at 25,000,000, Canada's at 16,000,000 and Peru's at 8,750,000 ounces. The value of the Canadian output approximated $7,717,000.

Honey Production—Canadian honey producers had a good year in 1934. Both prices and output rose. The result of the combination was a gain of 5.9 per cent in volume and of 11.7 per cent in total value. Production of honey is largely centered on Ontario. Total production in 1934 amounted to 24,269,760 pounds valued at $2,244,814. In 1933 production amounted to 22,915,794 pounds with a value of $2,009,969. The average price last year was 9.2 cents per pound against 8.8 cents in 1933.

Southwest May Assume Role of Feed Exporter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Harvests now in prospect will restore the Southwest to the role of a feed exporter, whereas in the last few months the territory has imported feed on the largest scale in its history, says the trade report of the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, recently issued.

A corn crop four times as large as that of 1934, and an oats crop 380 per cent of last year's harvest are forecast. Despite dust storms and floods, the wheat yield will be about as large as that of 1934, according to the report.

The aggregate harvests in prospect will make 1935 one of the best years in the Southwest's agricultural history, the summary asserts.

Brown Shoe 3¾ Per Cent Debentures Are Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Lehman Brothers are publicly offering a new issue of $4,000,000 15-year 3¾ per cent sinking fund debentures of Brown Shoe Company, Inc., one of the large shoe manufacturers.

Proceeds of the issue are to be used principally to retire on Oct. 31, 1935, at $120 a share and accrued dividends, all the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company, of which 31,559 shares are outstanding. In connection with the financing, the company is offering to purchase such shares at the office of Goldman, Sachs & Co. at the redemption price of $120 plus the dividend of $1.75 a share not regularly payable until Nov. 1, 1935, discounted at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Federal Attack On Bigness Hit By Boston Bank

"The proposed graduated income tax on large corporations is an attack upon bigness, which is a blow at our living standards and inflicts a penalty upon the thrifty. It is a backward step as it runs counter to the law of growth," says The First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter just released. Continuing, the bank says, "Business bigness is the inevitable outcome of mass production which has been chiefly responsible for the establishment in this country of the highest living standards in the world's history. With less than 7 per cent of the world's population this country now controls about 40 per cent of the world's wealth. . . . The marked increase in the productivity of labor made possible by mass production has been reflected in higher wages and a steady reduction in working hours.

"The development of bigness was not a mere deliberate policy on the part of corporations but was largely the natural outcome of economic progress. . . . The advantages of large-scale operations are that they provide economies in the purchase and sale of materials, make possible the use of labor-saving devices and the utilization of by-products, and are in a position to command the best talent for management.

"In other words, the size of an industry is in general determined by economic factors and it is along this line that our system has been built. To unscramble big business by punitive and discriminatory taxation would result in a disintegration of our economic system.

"Bigness in itself should not be condemned any more than smallness should be commended. The test should not be size but contribution to the general living standards and on that basis large corporations have played the chief role.

"If a large corporation does not operate efficiently and render satisfactory service to the community, then in the course of time it withers or collapses, for it cannot continue to exist unless it makes profits which in turn are determined by the service rendered.

"There is and always will be a place for small, efficient organizations, but in some lines large-scale operations are imperative. Any arbitrary reduction in the size of private enterprise by taxation is likely to be followed by an increase in governmental bureaucracy with its resultant waste, extravagance and high cost to the consumers.

"Not only would such a punitive tax be a direct attack upon the economic system, but it would inflict a heavy and unfair penalty upon small investors, savings banks, insurance companies, hospitals, colleges and other holders of large corporation securities."

FCA Farm Loans In Half-Year Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Production credit associations loaned farmers over $97,000,000 in the half-year ended June 30, compared with $52,700,000 in the corresponding period of 1934 in which the newly organized associations were in operation, according to an announcement from the Farm Credit Administration.

The co-operative associations served almost twice as many farmers during the crop financing season this year as during the corresponding period last year, making loans to 155,800 up to June 30 this year, compared to 88,300 on the like date last year.

Loans outstanding on June 30, 1935, totaled $109,900,000 compared to $61,000,000 at the end of December, 1934, and $49,800,000 at June 30, 1934.

Zinc Most Active In Metal Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30.—The zinc market has been the most active among the nonferrous metals, sales have been briskest since May. At the same time the price was marked up $2 a ton to 4.40 cents a pound, East St. Louis, the first change since May 24.

Lead has been the next most active metal with producers selling the equivalent of their production each day, but no more. Copper sales have averaged 1000 tons per day. The domestic price of 8 cents per pound is holding well, but the European price has been sagging. The tin market has behaved very erratically. During the first five months of this year consumption of tin increased 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 1934, but production during that time gained only 7 per cent.

Treasury Offers Another $100,000,000 Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — Secretary Morgenthau offers an additional issue to the people of the United States, of 2¾ per cent Treasury Bonds 1955-60, in the amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and is inviting tenders therefor at not less than par and accrued interest.

The bonds will be sold to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve banks and branches thereof up to 12 o'clock noon, eastern standard time, on Wednesday, July 31.

The bonds for which tenders are now invited will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of 2¾ per cent Treasury Bonds of 1955-60, issued pursuant to Department Circulars No. 531, dated March 4, 1935, No. 536, dated April 22, 1935, and No. 546, dated July 15, 1935; they will carry the same tax exemptions, and otherwise will be identical in all respects therewith. The bonds will mature March 15, 1960, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1955. Interest will be payable semi-annually on March 15 and Sept. 15.

Air Transportation Shows Marked Gain During Last Decade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—New high totals continue to be made in air transportation during recent years, notwithstanding depressed general business and the unsettlement created by the cancellation of domestic mail contracts and company reorganizations since February, 1934, observes the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

Far-reaching technical improvements in flying equipment, permitting faster, safer and more comfortable operation of services, and the gradual public acceptance of the airplane as an advantageous medium of communication, have greatly accelerated this young industry since the 1928-1929 period which witnessed the inauguration of many new aviation enterprises.

The rapid growth of the air transport business may be visualized in the following table based on Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce figures:

	Miles flown (millions)	Passengers (thousands)
1934	42.6	537.6
1933	50.8	546.2
1932	48.3	504.6
1931	43.4	457.8
1930	28.8	385.9
1929	20.2	165.3
1928	10.5	52.9
1927	5.2	12.6
1926	4.6	5.8

Business Activity On Pacific Coast Is Higher in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — A moderate recovery over May was shown during June in the Pacific Coast business activity, according to the current business outlook of Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company of this city. The bank's index of western business advanced to 73.4 in June from 72.1 in May of the 1923-25 average level and compares with 70.2 in June, 1934. Curtailment in lumber output accompanying labor difficulties continued through June, but in the whole volume of industrial production this was more than offset by expanded output of crude oil. Department store sales and bank debits also increased in June while freight traffic slackened moderately.

New automobile sales continue at high levels, total sales for the first six months (100,881 passenger cars and 13,553 commercial cars) registered 80 per cent and 49 per cent increase respectively over the corresponding period last year.

Newspaper advertising at 12 major western cities was 5 per cent larger during January-June than in the like period a year ago. Life insurance sales in California for the first five months were 8 per cent ahead of the like period in 1934.

Good Business Gain For San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A growing increase in business over last year continues in this city, according to the Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company. Department stores sales during June were about 12 per cent above June 1934, the same rate of increase reported in May, but well above the degree of gain shown earlier in the year. New automobile sales continue at the highest levels in five years, sales of passenger and commercial cars for the first six months being 66 per cent and 41 per cent, respectively, higher than in 1934, more than double 1933, and considerably greater than for the full year 1932.

Building permits issued in San Francisco during the first half of 1935 aggregated $6,116,271 against $3,352,884 in the same period last year while the total number of real estate transactions showed an increase of 34 per cent. Reflecting the general improvement, bank debits rose 18 per cent in June and 9.9 per cent for the six months as a whole. Railroad traffic in and out of the city increased 5 per cent, while water borne cargo rose 8 per cent in total tonnage.

Argentina's Highway Program Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES—The National highway construction program of Argentina is steadily going forward, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here. Because of scarcity of funds and other obstacles, progress up to now has been rather slow, he states, but the situation recently appears to have changed for the better.

Funds expended during 1934 for road construction amounted to 13,727,000 paper pesos, while work under way and planned for inception during 1935 involves the expenditure of 90,109,000 paper pesos.

At the close of 1934, the report shows, the total concrete paving throughout Argentina amounted to 11,818,000 square meters—7,645,472 square meters in streets and 4,172,748 square meters in highways.

Consolidated Gas Company, Baltimore, Net Shows Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income for dividends of Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, for quarter amounted to $1,510,875, equal, after allowance for preferred dividend requirements, to $1.05 a share on the 1,167,397 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with a net of $1,493,591 or $1.03 a share for the corresponding period last year.

For the 12 months ended June 30, net income available for dividends at $5,957,449 was equal, after deducting preferred dividends, to $4.11 a common share and compared with $6,024,920.21, or $4.17 a share, in the preceding 12-month period.

Average Auto Tax In U. S. Annually $45.41 Per Vehicle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—On a national average, motor vehicle operators in the United States paid taxes of $45.41 per vehicle last year. This fact and others are the result of a study of automotive taxation by states, just completed by the American Petroleum Industries Committee.

The highest automotive taxes are paid in Florida, where each vehicle registered in the State paid an average of 73.39. Motorists in the District of Columbia, where automotive taxes are cheapest of anywhere in the United States, paid slightly less than $27 each.

Exclude Property Taxes

In announcing results of its study, the committee pointed out that property taxes paid on motor vehicles were not included. The data used in making the computations were the official figures recently released by the United States Bureau of Public Roads, which gave the number of vehicles registered during 1934 as 24,933,403, the state gasoline tax collections as $565,027,000, the federal gasoline and oil taxes collected as $194,947,000, license fees as $304,928,000, and federal automotive excise taxes, exclusive of those on gasoline and oil, as $67,384,802.

The heaviest levies on motorists were found to be in the form of gasoline taxes, which amounted to $30.48 per vehicle. Of this sum $22.66 was paid in state gasoline taxes and $7.82 in federal gasoline and oil taxes.

Excise Taxes Listed

License fees, including registrations, drivers licenses, etc., totaled $12.23 per car, while $2.70 was paid to the Federal Government in automotive excise taxes, exclusive of those on gasoline and oil. These excise taxes are paid principally on new automobiles and trucks, but for simplicity the total amount collected was divided among all cars, old and new, the committee pointed out.

†Per Vehicle Taxes—Calendar Year 1934

	State Gas Taxes	Fed. Gas & Oil Taxes	Li-cense Fees	*Auto-motive Excise Taxes	Total Taxes
Alabama	$41.20	$8.08	$14.12	$2.70	$66.10
Arizona	31.35	8.91	7.86	2.70	50.82
Arkansas	39.70	8.30	11.02	2.70	61.72
California	17.93	7.80	5.05	2.70	33.48
Colorado	23.81	7.39	7.91	2.70	41.81
Connecticut	13.90	8.38	22.21	2.70	47.19
Delaware	21.85	8.97	16.27	2.70	49.79
Dist. of Col.	12.45	7.46	4.15	2.70	26.96
Florida	49.02	8.29	13.18	2.70	73.39
Georgia	38.11	7.46	3.17	2.70	51.44
Idaho	26.38	7.11	14.32	2.70	50.51
Illinois	20.00	8.28	12.52	2.70	43.50
Indiana	21.85	6.81	9.05	2.70	40.41
Iowa	16.88	7.11	15.05	2.70	41.74
Kansas	16.11	8.42	6.20	2.70	33.43
Kentucky	27.75	6.52	9.06	2.70	46.03
Louisiana	36.57	8.60	18.32	2.70	66.19
Maine	25.06	7.67	17.70	2.70	53.13
Maryland	23.46	7.29	10.59	2.70	44.04
Massachus'tts	21.65	8.79	8.44	2.70	41.58
Michigan	18.26	8.00	13.85	2.70	42.81
Minnesota	15.55	7.27	9.85	2.70	35.37
Mississippi	39.38	8.81	11.17	2.70	62.06
Missouri	12.94	7.76	9.92	2.70	33.32
Montana	28.55	7.81	8.41	2.70	47.47
Nebraska	21.88	6.45	4.78	2.70	35.01
Nevada	27.74	9.00	7.70	2.70	47.14
New Hamp.	24.27	7.10	21.82	2.70	55.89
New Jersey	19.70	9.70	18.06	2.70	50.16
New Mexico	30.85	8.21	10.18	2.70	51.94
New York	19.36	8.16	18.39	2.70	48.61
N. Carolina	37.52	7.48	15.80	2.70	63.50
North Dakota	14.48	7.73	8.26	2.70	33.17
Ohio	23.32	6.96	12.36	2.70	45.34
Oklahoma	22.66	7.39	6.81	2.70	39.56
Oregon	26.40	7.10	14.82	2.70	51.08
Pennsylvania	19.87	7.44	18.35	2.70	48.36
Rhode Island	14.45	8.96	16.22	2.70	42.33
S. Carolina	38.06	7.65	13.93	2.70	62.34
S. Dakota	22.15	7.56	7.74	2.70	40.15
Tennessee	41.97	7.40	9.90	2.70	61.97
Texas	24.11	7.82	11.38	2.70	46.01
Utah	24.67	7.40	9.48	2.70	44.25
Vermont	24.92	7.32	27.68	2.70	62.62
Virginia	33.37	8.14	12.96	2.70	57.17
Washington	28.32	7.25	6.46	2.70	44.73
W. Virginia	29.28	8.92	10.21	2.70	51.11
Wisconsin	21.71	6.97	14.17	2.70	45.55
Wyoming	27.15	7.95	6.73	2.70	44.53
National	$22.66	$7.82	$12.23	$2.70	$45.41

*Exclusive of gasoline and oil taxes.
†Property taxes on autos not included.

British Absorbing New Issues Eagerly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 30—Great Britain's financial and industrial conditions have improved further this summer, and in many lines are approaching boom proportions, according to Frazier Jelke, senior partner of the Frazier Jelke & Co., just returned from a visit to the firm's office in London.

The American visitor to London is impressed by the urgent investment demand for all kinds of securities, Mr. Jelke said. New issues are being offered in large volume and are being heavily oversubscribed. Stocks priced of two or three times their par value are readily bought, and the situation is reminiscent of 1928 in Wall Street.

"The small return afforded by best grade English securities has turned the attention of leading investment institutions to foreign markets," Mr. Jelke observed, "but the British have been deterred from investing in American securities owing to their distrust of our legislative policies. If industry is permitted to proceed on a profitable basis, English and Scottish funds in enormous amounts will flow to this country in search of investment."

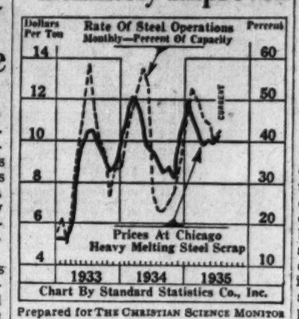
Goodrich $45,000,000 Mortgage Is Approved

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) — A $45,000,000 Goodrich Rubber Company mortgage was approved by a narrow margin at the reconvened meeting of stockholders yesterday. Seventy-five and three tenths per cent of the common stock was voted in favor of the proposal and 76.1 per cent of the preferred stock. A three-quarters favorable vote of each class was required.

The narrow margin by which the Goodrich management scored its victory in the proxy battle with the Cleveland investment banking firm of Otis & Co., which had opposed the financing proposal, left open the possibility of further legal action to block the plan.

C. E. Bodurtha, member of the Cleveland law firm of Tolles, Hogsett & Ginn, representing Otis & Co., formally renewed his client's protest against the creation of the mortgage and reserved the right to push his challenge of certin proxies voted in favor of the proposal.

Scrap Steel Market Definitely Improved



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AFTER fluctuating for the past two months, the scrap steel market has recently developed a definitely stronger tone, in reflection of active buying by steel manufacturers.

The improvement in scrap prices lends emphasis to the recent upturn in steel activity, indicating that the low point in ingot production for the summer has been passed, and promises a worthwhile increase in output during the fall.

Building Up 10 P. C. In June Reversing Seasonal Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — The value of building construction in June shows an increase of more than 10 per cent over May, according to Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. This is in marked contrast with the usual seasonal trend.

Indicated expenditures for new residential buildings and nonresidential buildings showed pronounced gains. The estimated cost of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings, however, was somewhat less than in the previous month. Comparing the two months there was a decrease of 11 per cent in the number of buildings for which permits were issued.

"The gain over May in the value of total building operations is especially significant," Miss Perkins said, "in view of the fact that in each of the four preceding years a decrease of 20 per cent or more has been reported at this season."

Compared with June of last year the estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued shows an increase of almost 90 per cent. Indicated expenditures for residential buildings were more than three times as great as in June 1934. Increases in the value of residential buildings in each of the nine geographical divisions amounted to over 100 per cent.

The value of new nonresidential buildings increased 75 per cent, and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs shows an increase of more than 22 per cent. These comparisons are based on building permit reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor from 784 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Loan Institutions Cut Mortgage Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—The example set by the Federal Housing Administration recently in lowering charges for insured mortgages and even in making the new rates retroactive is being followed by lending institutions in many parts of the country, according to the FHA.

The regulation put into effect on June 24 by the FHA directed that premium charges for insuring replacement mortgages should be reduced from 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent and that the ruling was retroactive.

It was further directed that an interest rate of 5 per cent was the maximum that could be charged for either replacement mortgages or mortgage loans on new structures. The Federal Housing Administration did not, however, rule that this latter reduction was to be retroactive.

Brown Bros. Harriman Move to New Quarters

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. have moved to larger banking quarters at 10 Post Office Square, on the Milk Street corner of the ground floor. This was part of the premises built for the Atlantic National Bank and more recently occupied by the Post Office Square branch of the First National Bank.

Mr. Albert E. Gladwin, recently assistant vice-president of the First National Bank in charge of the Post Office Square branch, has joined the Boston staff of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., authorized to sign "per procuration." Mr. Gladwin has been well known in the banking business in Boston for many years. He was at one time president of the National Security Bank, and later of the Commercial Security National Bank, which merged with the Atlantic National Bank in 1928.

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., with other offices in New York and Philadelphia, are the only private bankers of national scope in New England. The June 30 statement of condition shows capital funds of over $10,000,000 and deposits of just under $40,000,000.

General Mills Profits Equal to $4.12 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—General Mills, Inc., in its annual statement issued today reported an increased profit equal to $4.12 a common share and estimated that taxes amounted to $2.58 a share.

Net earnings for the fiscal year ended May 31, after deduction for charges, amounted to $4,075,251, equal to $4.12 a common share after providing for preferred stock dividend requirements, compared with a net of $3,710,383, equal to $3.56 a share, during the preceding fiscal year.

Trade in Gray Goods Mart Is Still Hesitant

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 30—Cotton gray goods markets continued hesitant and unsatisfactory during the past week. Demand was evident in some sections of the market, but buyers were afraid to operate in a normal way because of the confusion over process tax refunds if the AAA should be declared unconstitutional. Mills have found their production piling up rapidly in spite of curtailment schedules, and some were disposed to force goods on the market at price concessions whenever they found a firm bid.

Print cloth manufacturers who met at Greenville during the week not only voted against any increase in the rate of print cloth production, but expressed themselves in several instances as favorable to still greater curtailment. It was estimated at the close of the week that the August production of print cloths will be substantially less than that of July.

Mill men are faced with a situation where the trading is likely to hold close to a spot business of small proportions, necessitating the carrying of fairly substantial stocks of spot goods on hand.

Moreover, the carrying of spots is made all the more hazardous because of the danger of a radical change in the price of raw cotton.

At the present time, the Government, by the statement of Mr. Oscar Johnston, has a virtual corner on the spot cotton market, in that it holds 6,000,000 bales of the total domestic supply of 7,000,000 bales, and in addition holds about 1,000,000 bales of cotton futures on the various cotton exchanges. It holds by far the greatest concentration of cotton ever accumulated in one ownership, having a value at the loan basis of $300,000,000 and its futures having a value of $50,000,000 in addition. All previous experience with cotton corners has taught that they are inevitably followed by a disastrous collapse of prices. So certain is the conviction that this result will follow that cotton traders are scrambling even short" of the present futures market in the belief that a decline soonor or later is certain.

There were a number of sales put through in the print cloth market, notably several round lots of 39-inch 68x72s at 6¾ cents and several good sized transactions of 5.35-yard 64x60s at 5¾ cents. There were other sales of 80 squares for 8⅜ cents and 6.25-yard 60x48s at 5⅛ cents.

Sheetings moved in better volume at unchanged prices. Carded broadcloths moved sharply on Friday and Saturday on a basis of 8⅛ cents for 100x60s, while 80x60s brought 6⅞ cents and were fairly steady.

In the fine goods division sales were of moderate size, few of them exceeding 60,000 yards. But almost all the activity was in fancies in which the rough effects seemed to lead in popularity.

HOLC Foreclosing On 40 Homes a Week

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP) — Home Owners' Loan officials said they were filing an average of 40 foreclosure actions a week against citizens who obtained federal funds to save their homes.

Foreclosures July 15 totaled 712, a small part of the 882,974 outstanding, officials said.

"Obstinate refusal to pay" was cited as the cause for 232 of the actions. Officials said only 104 homes had actually been taken over and those would be reconditioned and sold to protect the Government's investment. They added there would be no "distress" sales of homes at "bargain" prices.

HOLC reported interest and principal payments on the $2,665,532,258 outstanding in loans amounted to $121,068,717 on June 30, with loans delinquent 90 days or more that date amounting to $36,003,816.

A special property management division has been set up to dispose of foreclosed properties. Foreclosures were listed for 44 states and the District of Columbia with none filed in West Virginia, North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

Netherlands Bank Loses 131,000,000 Guilders Gold

AMSTERDAM, July 30 (AP) — An official statement issued by the Bank of the Netherlands today showed it lost 130,000,000 guilders gold from July 23 to July 29, approximately the period of the Netherlands' Government crisis.

The bank's present stock, the statement showed, is 580,000,000 guilders.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Home Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20

Barrages to Keep Salt Water Flowing Into River Murray

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The erection of five barrages to keep salt water out of the large lakes, and the lower reaches of the River Murray, is proceeding apace, though the whole of the works will occupy three years. The River Murray Commission, on which the contracting states —New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and the Commonwealth— are represented, has expressed high approval of the work after an inspection extending over several days.

When the barrages are completed, the water will be regulated at a depth which will maintain a good volume in the lakes, but will not be too high for the safety of the embankments of the extensive stretch of reclaimed swamps near Murray Bridge, where there is a considerable production of fruit and dairy lines. The barrages will cost about £550,000, and South Australia will derive most of the benefits from them. The Commonwealth, and the other states, however, agree that the scheme has become an urgent necessity because of the heavy withdrawals of water from the Murray, and its tributaries for irrigation in New South Wales and Victoria.

The presence of a salt river would be a serious matter for the large towns which have grown up on the river banks in South Australian territory. Domestic water supplies, and also for industries, are taken from the Murray, and thousands of dairy farmers are settled on the reclaimed swamps.

When the barrages at the Murray mouth are erected, the South Australian water supply will be very sound, and not only will the lakes and the lower reaches of the river be permanently fresh, but the large storage of Lake Victoria, with a capacity of 500,000 acre feet, will also be protected. The Minister points out that, when the big irrigation schemes come into operation in New South Wales and Victoria, a much reduced quantity of water will travel down the Murray to the mouth, and there will be a far greater liability for the lower part of the Murray to become salt. Barrages will remove this danger.

Grain Liquid Content

It isn't the heat, it's the humidity that governs the change in moisture content of grain in storage and on the standing stalk, the Government has found after many tests.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21 folder $1. assortment, 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Request samples. SCHWER, 287 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1. assortment. 8 other boxes. Bonus Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Company, Fitchburg S-3, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. N-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

BRIGHTON MASS.—Best location; 6 rooms, sun room, garage. 81 Wallingford Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—761 Prospect Place, near Nostrand Ave., 3, 4, 5 rooms, electrolux; opposite school; near First Church; $35 to $55.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager 270 Bay State Rd., Apt 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

HOME—School method teaching and home given children 6 to 12; college trained experienced teacher; moderate terms; limited number. CORA SMALLEY, Milton, Mass. BLU. 1636

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Beautiful, quiet farm for rest and study; 2½ hours from New York; shady grove by brook; swimming; cool nights; splendid food; refined American adults only; rates $16 to $20 (folder). Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMFLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office sales or executive positions LOUISE C HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth 2-2080

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th), nurses governesses, infants' nurses home assistants N. Y. C Un 4-5242

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced restaurant cook for large bus terminal on New Jersey State Highway No. 6; prominent work for good man; prefer Christian Scientist. Address BELVIDERE CAMP, Inc. Belvidere, N. J

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED — Working housekeeper, pleasant home near N. Y. C., two adults; must be refined, good cook, able to drive car preferred. Write Box E-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE in the Litchfield Hills; altitude 1000 feet; 200-acre estate; restful, homelike; ideal for study, 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts, golf near by, lake sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35 MR and MRS E. P. ENGLE, LAKESIDE, CONN

CRAG-CREST
Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey
Loving environment; rest, study, recreation. Box 206 Mahwah N J Tel Cramers 4808

EAST VIEW MANOR, near Long Beach; ideal for rest and study; excellent table, beautiful grounds, spacious rooms; charming environment; moderate rates. DOROTHY RUSH Oceanside, L. I., N Y Rockville Centre 2362

RESTHAVEN, 36 Abbott Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Close to beach, clean comfortable rooms by day or week; reasonable.

SHAWMONT
17 Ocean Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.
Cool, Quiet, Modern, Directly on Beach
Low Daily Rate—Special Weekly Rate
Inquiries Are Invited I. A. SHAW

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining Room, Sleeping Porches
Bathing—Tennis
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

THE GUEST HOUSE, 302 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, N J.—Quiet, homelike, helpful, near ocean, airy rooms; 15th year, rates moderate Tel 7916

THE PINE KNOLL, Lime Rock, Conn.—Genuine hospitality with excellent accommodations awaits your visit. Lakeville 67-3.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in the Christian Science Monitor
When you purchase goods advertised in the Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

MULTI-KRAFT SERVICE—Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. C. Stenography, Typewriting, Mimeographing, Notary Public. Private dictation room. Worth 2-6021.

REAL ESTATE

FIFTEEN acres wood-farm land; studio with hand hewn timbers, 3 fireplaces; also remodeled old house, modern improvements; accessible; $20,000, terms. Great Rock, Wilton, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON. Com 8569

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Attractive outside, cross ventilation, convenient bath, telephone; temporary, permanent; 85-$?; references. En. 2-9461.

N. Y. C., 84th (2345 Broadway)—Exquisite studios, with-without baths; piano; charming atmosphere; elevator; privileges. Middlebrook Susquehanna 7-7345

N. Y. C., 53 E. 86th—Clean comfortable singles, water, $3.75 up; large doubles, redecorated; housekeeping, showers, phone, elevator. BOICE.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 113th St. (Apt. 51)—Delightful cool double or single; home atmosphere; kitchen; near all transportation. GARRETT.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st—Single, bright, cool room, home environment, reasonable. (Apt. 7-C.)

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman, economical, immaculate, assume full charge motherless or business couple's home; experienced. Write Box K-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY wishes to place competent governess, seven years in her employ; English, French, German. MISS BECKER, 156 West 78th St., New York City. Trafalgar 7-3674.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant desires position; 13 years experience in charge of accounting department of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh Pa.

REFINED middle-aged German woman, good cook, working housekeeper, also good companion; capable taking charge of household; adults only; city or country; willing to travel; best references. MUELLER, 988 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C Tel. Intervale 9-1294.

SUMMER BOARD

BIG PINE CAMP, BRIDGTON, ME.
On Moose Lake; comfortable cabins; central dining; moderate rates; no liquor; leaflet. MR and MRS. H. L. SMITH.

POINT BREEZE on Lake Wentworth, Wolfeboro, N. H.—Home cooking, fresh vegetables; sports; modern sanitation; running water in rooms; $16 to $18; booklet C. E. Stevens.

SCITUATE HOME, Scituate, Mass., Tel Scituate 1111—Convenient to beaches and trains; airy rooms, excellent table, spacious grounds; $10-$15 per week, $2.30 per day.

SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven, N. J. — Country estate; ocean bathing, golf, tennis; excellent table; "Beautyrest" beds, private baths; booklet: $16-$25.

SUMMER HOMES

E. HAMPSTEAD, N. H.—Furnished 7-room house, elec., running water, bath; 40 miles Boston; near lakes; reasonable; available Aug. 1st. A. MULLER, Westville, N. H

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 38 Bayiston St. Boston

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS required for complete range of high class wax polishes for floors, furniture and shoes; selling at competitive prices. Write "Port" Polishes, 28 Oakley Rd., Luton Beds.

APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS Lancs
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine separate tables electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; mod terms Tel 1497

GLASGOW—Board Residence; bed and breakfast; terms moderate. MACKINNON 5 India Street.

GLASGOW—Bed and breakfast, also rooms for quiet rest and study; sunny aspect. MISS WOOD, 14 Somerset Place, Tel. Douglas 1367.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LITTLE COODEN Children's Hotel Brackenwood
Crowborough Sussex Now open in connection with Cooden Beach Children's Hotel. BEXHILL. re-opening (14th season) August 1 for six weeks. At Little Cooden a few children accepted for entire care under experienced matron. Education can be arranged. All particulars of both hotels from Crowborough.

ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST, comfortable home for children with Kindergarten; 3 mins from sea; experienced care MRS E M BOUGHTON 56 Sackville Gardens Hove Sussex.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON, BAYSWATER—Flat to let overlooking Westbourne Gardens; two large rooms, kitchen, bathroom; rent £92. E. G., 25 Westbourne Gardens, W 2.

FLORISTS

HOLROYD BROS.
197 Gibbet Street, Halifax
Send YOUR message with OUR Flowers.
Mail Orders Filled.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTHPORT — Superior modern semi-detached, 2 entertaining, 5 bedrooms; every convenience. Ormsleigh, 28 Coudray Road.

LEATHER GOODS

TO LIBRARIANS: Special book cover for copy Address to King; 25/-; also Quarterly Covers, etc. WOLFSKY, 151 Pentonville Road, London N. 1. 'Phone Terminus 4804.

ORGANS FOR SALE

CHURCH ORGAN by Bell, two manuals and pedals, full compass, handle blown or foot-blown by player; price £25. Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Severn Road, Sheffield, 10, Yorks.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SHEFFIELD—Paying guests received, temporary or permanent; ideally situated for rest and study. For terms apply Mrs. H. I. North Midhill Eastbank Rd., Sheffield 2 Te 21364

POST VACANT

LADY HELP wanted, willing to undertake all duties in small house in country; 2 young children; help given. MRS. SIMPSON The Longmire, Troutbeck, Windermere, Westmorland.

LEAMINGTON SPA—Wanted for September good cook-general; 2 in family; Christian Scientist preferred. MISS HARVEY, 7 Dormer Pl

POST WANTED

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'Blind Flying' Developments Spur Demand for Compasses

Last winter's "mystery flights" conducted on the Pacific Coast by the Bureau of Air Commerce of the Department of Commerce drew general attention to the "blind flying" and landing system developed by Capt. Albert F. Hegenberger. Public interest in the subject of blind flying was aroused. Even motion pictures such as "Wings in the Dark" based their plots upon it.

Although no spectacular developments have taken place since then and little has been heard of the results of the Pacific flights, a good deal of quiet work has been going on and the general use of blind flying apparatus is being brought appreciably nearer.

Captain Hegenberger's system is based on the Kruesi radio compass, which is manufactured by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation at Woodside, L. I. The company's plant is busy day and night turning out these compasses. The Army and the Department of Commerce alone have ordered 500. The demand for the instruments has necessitated enlargement of the factory by 10,000 square feet.

Airplane Brakes

Propeller braking is engaging attention of aeronautical engineers. A number of systems have been designed, and some of them actually tested in operation, but most of these have proved either too costly, too heavy or too intricate for practical usage. A new type, however, has just been tried out on the Sikorsky S-42 ship. Placed in service by Pan American Airways, it is functioning very satisfactorily.

Designed by Raymond B. Quick, an inspector for the Bureau of Air Commerce, the entire installation on this ship, involving four propellers, weighs only 55 pounds. The design is so simple that long, trouble-free service seems assured.

There are three worthwhile benefits to be derived from the use of propeller brakes, and the test flights have given positive proof of their value, it is reported.

Smooths Air Flow

First: In an ordinary unbraked landing the propellers continue to whirl after the pilot closes the throttle. This causes an air turbulence over the part of the wing near the propellers which spoils the lift at that point and therefore requires greater speed to counteract this loss of lift. With the propellers braked and stopped, however, the flow of air over the wing is smooth, resulting in more lift and consequently lower landing speed.

Second: It is found by actual test on the S-42 that by stopping one engine it is possible to correct for the loss of power by the use of the rudder alone, without the usual adjustment of the ailerons. This is due to the smoother flow of air over the wing and the greater lift which results when the windmilling of the propeller is stopped. Disagreeable vibrations set up by the rotating propeller of a dead engine are also eliminated.

Third: In case of engine failure due to a broken part the quick stoppage of rotation at once may prevent breakage of other expensive parts.

How It Operates

The operation of the brakes is as follows: Arista oil is pumped manually from a two quart tank through a check valve into an accumulator, to a shutoff valve. Pressure is increased by the pump and maintained in the accumulator, which works against springs. The accumulator has a capacity of 2000 pounds per square inch. When the shutoff valve is opened the oil passes through the main line to the four control valves for the four propellers. Any or all control valves may be opened to brake the propellers singly or collectively as desired. When the control valve is opened the oil passes into a cylinder bracketed by four bolts on to the engine nose section.

The cylinder contains two gas and oil proof pistons; these are expanded by the oil which has an operating pressure of 1000 to 2000 pounds per square inch, forcing the brake bands lined with Raybestos molded lining against the drum. The brake drum is machined from a steel forging and has cooling fins.

A spring which is attached to the brake bands at the cylinder returns the piston to a neutral position when oil pressure is released. The oil then returns to the tank.

Sikorsky Aircraft has had such great success with these propeller brakes that it contemplates testing a set on the new S-43 amphibion, and will undoubtedly include them as standard equipment on all future models.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Auto Industry Leads On Road to Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

stabilize employment and level out the seasonal peaks and valleys, the industry would stagger its new models. While this was expected to reduce the 1935 sales—with 1936 models out in November, 1935, the buying public might delay—this year's sales have belied the analysis.

There also were shakeups in the management of many of the companies.

What the industry did in re-employment—one of the major problems of the depression—is another major factor in the recovery leadership shouldered by the automobile men. It is estimated that the manufacture of cars in 1934 took 177,940,434 man-days of labor.

How It Figures in Work

It is on the assumption that the construction of one automobile represents the labor of one man for 62 days. An interesting sidelight on these figures—and automobile engineers delight in figures—is that figuring on the same basis, if one man had started to build automobiles 487,000 years ago and had turned them out at the same speed the average workman does today, by Jan. 1, 1934, he would have produced just about as many cars as the automobile men did in 1934. And that's a heap of labor!

Equally important from this standpoint is the amount of money this labor poured into the pockets of workers to hasten along the buying market.

Investment in Recovery

Converting the 177,940,434 man days of labor required to produce 1934's cars into their cash equivalent, using the conservative estimate of $5 a day, the result is $889,702,170, a tidy little investment in recovery. The Government was working on a similar tack in pouring money to the public to smooth the road back.

Besides setting an example of faith in the future, of showing the way to other industries, of making changes in its previous system of employment and production, of putting men to work and of pouring money into the workers' hands, the automobile industry also served recovery by being a big buyer.

Tidy Bit of Steel

The iron and steel that went into the construction of cars in 1934 approximates 2,500,000 tons. That's enough steel to build 40 Normandies. It also was enough steel to aid another huge industry and bring money and work to its employees.

The affluence of the automobile industry not only reached out into the industrial world but benefited the farmers, too. Those cars and trucks they were building consumed close of 12,000,000 100-pound bales of cotton. Then there was the wool, hides, woods and other rural products which went into upholstery, body parts and finishes. The tires took 55,000,000 pounds of rubber and started wheels to humming in associated plants.

Production Up 54 Per cent

This is 1935 and, when the last analysis of the complete industry was made in May, production was 54 per cent ahead of the same period in 1934. June production leaped 11 per cent over May and 21 per cent over last year. Not satisfied with setting a pace in 1934, the automobile industry is burning up the road back to prosperity this year.

While cold figures are necessary to prove that Detroit, where a depression started when its banks collapsed, has provided the impetus that shook America out of the doldrums, there is more to it than that. Business leaders believe that it's not in the figures alone and the material things. It's something of the spirit, a belief in the future and a willingness to do the work.

Council Head Asks For Protection Of Church in Germany

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30 (AP)—Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches, yesterday deplored the treatment of Jews and Christians in Germany.

"Let us in America pray, write to our Protestant friends in Germany, and work with real concern, lest religion be crushed in a land which has given so much religious inspiration," Dr. Holt said in a formal statement.

"In the whole movement directed against Germans of other faiths than mine," the statement reads, "I find such a tendency to paganism as to make me wonder whether the reports I read can be true.

"I am quite sure that a protest to the German Government will do little good. It would embarrass our own Government to ask it to lodge a protest with the German Government.

"To Protestant Christians in this country and in Germany I make this appeal: Let the Protestants of Germany know at all times that we are sympathetic with every effort they make to prevent the crushing of religion."

Long Is Now Ruler Of State and City

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 30 (AP)—New Orleans city employees were cheered today by the prospect of holding their jobs, at least for the present, under the rule of Senator Huey P. Long. Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley, Senator Long's bitter enemy, became a figurehead yesterday as new Long "dictator" laws became effective, stripping the Mayor of patronage power and tax collecting authority.

City Employees will fall under the civil service commission, a Long-controlled board. The employees were informed yesterday they would not be discharged until their status is determined by the board at some unnamed date.

Only one leader of Mayor Walmsley's old regular political organization remained with him today. He was Commissioner Fred Earhart. Other leaders of the party have deserted to Senator Long.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Alabama

Gadsden—Thursdays, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; WJBY, 1210kc.

California

San Francisco—Wednesdays, 8:15 a. m., KJBS, 1070kc.

San Jose—Wednesdays, 8:15 a. m., KQW, 1010kc.

Changes in Schedule

Alabama

Montgomery—Alternate Thursdays, 6 p.m., WSFA, 1410kc.

New York

Binghamton—Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WNBF, 1500kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Wyoming

Cheyenne—Week days, 10 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

49

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Is Henry A. Wallace President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Did Tennyson write "The Idylls of the King"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Was it Elijah who was instrumental in raising from the dead the son of the widow at Zarephath? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Was it Elisha who was instrumental in raising from the dead the son of the Shunammite woman? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is one or more of the following words misspelled: connoiseur, accessible, allotted, anxiety, caucus? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was it an impromptu speech at the University of Utah, early in 1933, which started Marriner S. Eccles on the road to the governorship of the United States Federal Reserve Board? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Is St. John's, Newfoundland, farther south than Paris? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Is it advisable to make chicken gravy, after the chicken has been fried, by browning some flour and a pinch of sugar in the fat, and then adding rich milk, salt, and pepper, and bringing to a boil? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Is Portland, Oregon, larger than Portland, Maine? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Does the Volga River empty into the Mediterranean Sea? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

"When I was a boy," said a gray-haired physician, who was in a reminiscent mood, "I wanted to be a soldier, but my parents persuaded me to study medicine."

"Oh, well," consoled the sympathetic druggist, "such is life. Many a man with wholesale ambitions has to content himself with a retail business."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Circus Note

"Are you a trained nurse?" asked a child who stood on the walk outside a sanatorium.

"Yes," replied the nurse. "Why do you ask?"

"I just wondered if you'd do your tricks at a circus my brother and I are giving in our back yard."

At Last

Little Horace was wearing his first pair of real pants. He felt that at last he was a man among men.

He strutted up and down, and finally he went up to his mother and asked: "Muvver, can I call Pa 'Bill' now?"—*Outspan.*

Daily Features

But the Memory Lingers On

We Have Heard Much About the Charms of the Belles of Bali; but Frederick Simpson of Los Angeles Submits Proof to the Monitor Camera Club That the Young Men Have Their Classic Points.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Quilt Pieces

A MAN in our city recognized an increasing interest among women in the useful application of leisure. He knew that many were becoming interested in quilt-making. Seeing this need as his opportunity, he found places that were glad to sell scrap pieces of silk and other materials at low prices.

He was granted the use of a store building rent free for the first month (a practice that is not uncommon if the individual can show a landlord a good idea and the determination to establish a business). With nothing more than a few plain tables and a few bales of rags, he started a business that has been thriving for nearly two years. He sells the quilt pieces by the pound.

The business was advertised in one or two local papers. Today he is paying rent in a formerly vacant store, is furnishing activity for himself and at least two others directly, and is blessing those who buy his product with a useful, leisure-filling hobby.—K. E. P.

Quotation for Today

TOO low they build who build below the skies.—YOUNG.

Brevities

Humorist: We are told that a striped suit tends to give the wearer an appearance of height. This may be some consolation to the small man who has sat on a newly-painted park seat with his new flannels on.

New Yorker: The Supreme Court saved the Constitution. Roosevelt saved it the next week, and the Republicans will save it daily from now till election. It seems to be the only thing anybody can save these days.

Tyler Courier-Times-Telegraph: No foreigner possibly could understand the language of a country that says Minnesota had the best eleven in the Big Ten.

Weston (Ore.) Leader: No doubt, if they thought it would help, taxpayers would like to band themselves together into withholding companies.

Bee-Hive: The moon, a scientist says, probably throws back radio waves from the earth. Who can blame it?

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"The Preparation"

VARIOUS different New Testament passages refer to a day known as "the preparation" (cf. John 19:31) or "the day of the preparation" (Matt. 27:62); and there is considerable evidence to show that this was a name regularly given to what we know as "Friday." That was the day on which the pious Jew made "preparations" that he might not profane the sacred Sabbath day (our Saturday) by unnecessary labor (cf. Ex. 20:10).

Josephus, with other early authorities, informs us that the day preceding the Sabbath was indeed known as "the Preparation" (Antiquities: XVI, vi. 2), "as it still is in modern Greek" (Hastings' Bible Dictionary: IV, 64). It was on the day called "the preparation" that Jesus' crucifixion occurred (John 19:31, etc); and, indeed, Mark records explicitly that that event took place on 'the preparation, that is, the day before the Sabbath" (Mark 15:42).

Children's Corner

Little Bee and Big Butterfly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE day a little bee saw a big, yellow butterfly on the other side of the garden.

"I wish I could be a butterfly," she said. "He is always dressed in beautiful, golden clothes, and I must wear this plain dark suit."

"But think how useful you are," whispered a kind sunbeam who overheard her.

"I would rather be beautiful," sighed the bee.

Just then she flew past an open window. Inside, two little boys and three little girls were eating lunch. It was a plain lunch of bread, butter, and milk, but Mother placed one more dish on the table. There was a shining comb of yellow honey in it. The children clapped their hands for joy.

"Honey makes lunch seem like a party," they cried.

"After all, it is worth while to be useful when I can make people so happy," said the bee cheerfully.

The big butterfly had seen the little bee, too.

"I wish I could be like that bee," he grumbled. "Then I could do something useful instead of floating around in the sunshine."

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Butterfly Rested a Minute on the Rose

"Come down and visit me, butterfly," called a white rose.

The butterfly dropped lightly down and, folding his bright wings, rested a minute on the white rose.

"Look, Father!" exclaimed a small girl. "Aren't the butterfly and the rose lovely together?"

The man who was walking with her had a tired, serious face, but it brightened as he looked at the butterfly.

"That is a beautiful sight," he said. "It will give me something to think about while I work today."

"After all, beauty is worth while," thought the butterfly. "I am so glad that I can make people happy."

Then the big butterfly and the little bee flew joyfully on their way.

What They Say

Points of View

"We may spare our children great suffering if we do not forget that their sensibilities are more acute than our own and their imaginations much more agile."—*Andre Maurois.*

A Gentleman

"It is the final test of a gentleman—his respect for those who can be of no possible service to him."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Beneficial Detour

"A mishap on a side road is all we need to keep us on the main highway."—*E. R. Gophile.*

For Ethiopia?

"I can assure you nobody in the world cares for the most obscure citizen of his country as I care for him."—*Benito Mussolini.*

Knowledge

"Knowledge unapplied to living is as useless as the dusty and forgotten volumes hidden away in the attic."—*Harold Bell Wright.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Diplomacy and the Golden Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N. M.

WHEN Mrs. B—— decided to put flowers along the fence which enclosed the chicken yard, she did not know that the neighborhood children gathered on the adjoining lot each afternoon to play ball and other games.

Attracted by the baby chicks, the children were soon hanging over the fence to watch them, unmindful of the harm they might do to the flowers planted on the outside. Mrs. B—— very kindly asked the youngsters not to step on the tender flowers; but, as different boys came from day to day, it was difficult to warn each group.

One day a group came which seemed particularly heedless, and the flowers seemed more in jeopardy than ever. Mrs. B—— had almost reached the point in her desperation, of ordering them away, since they seemed to have no respect for the property of others. Then, the thought came, "But the lot isn't mine, and surely His little ones can move in His universe undisturbed and undisturbing. There is room for all—without conflict."

She knew there was a way to solve the difficulty happily. Suddenly, the way unfolded. She stopped her pressing and made some dainty sandwiches. Going to the gate, she called a little girl whom she knew, gave her the sandwiches, and told her to divide them among the children. As they gathered around, Mrs. B—— said cheerily, "I know you must be hungry from playing so hard; because I can still remember how hungry I used to get when I played ball."

Questioning countenances gave way to expressions of joy as the children eagerly accepted the treat. "You're nice!" came from the "toughest" of the boys. "I'll say," piped several others. Mrs. B—— just smiled, and, turning to a boy who was standing in her flower-bed, she pointed out the flowers, and asked him to be careful not to trample on them.

Jumping off, he remarked, "Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't know those were flowers."

"Of course you didn't," replied Mrs. B——. "You would not step on them intentionally. Will you remind the other children to be careful?"

"Sure!" they exclaimed. "We'll tell them all to be careful."

Needless to say, the flowers were never molested again, although the children continued to come each day to play.

Thus, the Golden Rule, practiced, brought its reward in kindly feelings and helpfulness.

Daily Anecdote

Good Security for a Loan

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

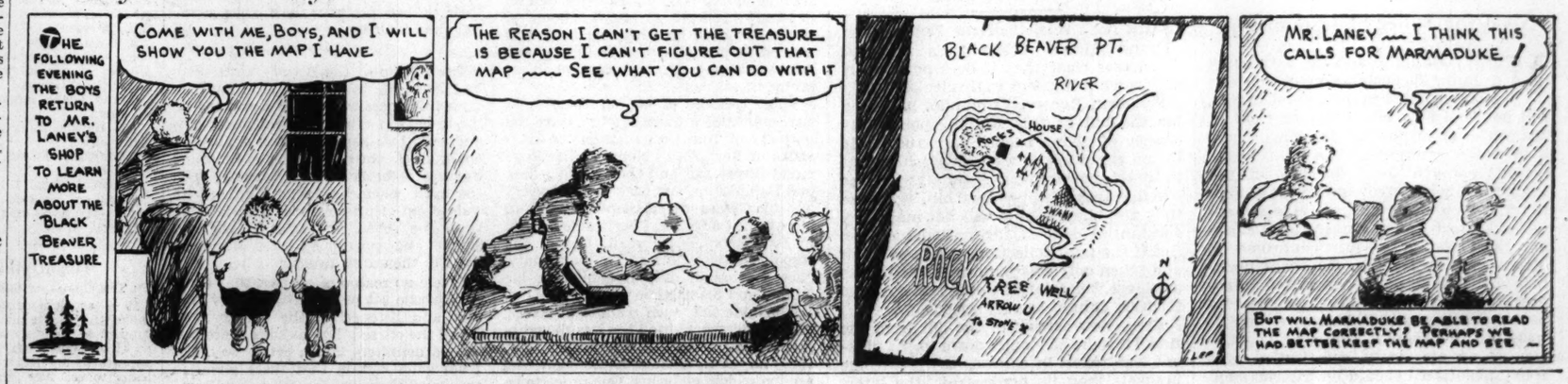
DEAN SWIFT had original ways of attaining his objectives. On one occasion he was supposed to preach a charity sermon—a sermon that would move the congregation to liberal giving. Instead, he preached an excellent sermon in which no mention was made of the charity.

The sermon concluded, he said that the raising of funds for charity was a mere matter of business, and as such he would treat it. He called their attention to the fact that the parish had certain poor people who looked to them for assistance.

"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," he quoted. "If you approve of your security, down with your money."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Map*

By LE PELLEY


THE FOLLOWING EVENING THE BOYS RETURN TO MR. LANEY'S SHOP TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE BLACK BEAVER TREASURE
COME WITH ME, BOYS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU THE MAP I HAVE
THE REASON I CAN'T GET THE TREASURE IS BECAUSE I CAN'T FIGURE OUT THAT MAP — SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH IT
BLACK BEAVER PT.
RIVER
ROCKS
HOUSE
SWAMP
ROCK
TREE
WELL
ARROW U TO STONE
MR. LANEY — I THINK THIS CALLS FOR MARMADUKE!
BUT WILL MARMADUKE BE ABLE TO READ THE MAP CORRECTLY? PERHAPS WE HAD BETTER KEEP THE MAP AND SEE —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Too Bad to Last*

By CARMACK

Skidmore came over to see me again this afternoon and he wasn't looking quite so roly-poly as usual—
"Better just forget what I told you the other day about the advantages of having three masters", he said—
When I asked him what had happened he told me his stunt of getting three breakfasts and dinners every day wasn't working so well any more—
"No," he said, "my masters have worked out some sort of plan and now each one takes his turn feeding me all my meals for a week"—
But he seemed to think it was for the best—"Anyway," he said, I feel livelier and a lot more frisky when I don't eat so much" And of course that's the only way a pup should feel—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Red by Any Other Name

HAS the Internationale gone national? Has Bolshevism become Liberalism? Hardly. Only those who don't know the nature of the beast could have been taken in by the sheep's clothing exhibited for a few hours in Moscow last week. There it was announced officially at the seventh congress of the Comintern (Communist Internationale) that henceforth orthodox Reds should join with liberals and socialists to defend the "remnants of liberty" against Fascism. What a lovely prospect for liberty—defended by the Ogpu and other agencies of sweetness and light!

Of course the fact that Stalin has been officially holding down the talk of "world revolution" may have given support to this belief in a reformed Bolshevism. And quite possibly Russian fear of Fascism's spread makes Moscow more ready to play a diplomatic game. The fact that only the German brand of Fascism was mentioned by name is noteworthy. For while the Soviet Government scarcely admits that it knows the Communist Internationale exists, inadvertent disclosures like this reveal the fears and purposes of Russian nationalism.

In that sense the Internationale has gone national. To some extent it has long been an instrument of Russian nationalism. But let no one suppose that it is national in the sense that it confines its activities to Russia. Not only are the delegates to such congresses as the present drawn from many countries. The meetings themselves are designed for the brewing of new poisons to be carried back and insidiously spread abroad over the world.

Thus there had hardly been time for true liberals to reject vehemently any offer of aid from the Communist pot in their struggle to keep out of the Fascist kettle when last week's "reform" was contradicted by new "orders" for pushing Red revolution in the very countries which stand as bulwarks against Fascism. Plans for "boring from within" include fishing in every pool of troubled waters, staging synthetic relief riots, agitating among the share-croppers, capturing labor unions, stirring up race hatred among the Negroes, seizing every opportunity to use the misery or the aspirations of innocent people to push a fanatic materialism that hasn't proved itself in Russia.

These methods and activities disclose the real aim of Communism. Only the naïve could be deceived by any supposed Bolshevist interest in liberty or democracy. Even the American delegate who told the Moscow meeting proudly that the American Communist Party had increased its membership to 30,000, of which 40 per cent were natives, and that Reds in the United States "have assimilated the revolutionary traditions of 1776," must have had his tongue in his cheek. Never was anything farther from the love of liberty which founded America than the intolerant despotism, the denial of free speech and free press, the military terrorism without which neither Communism nor Fascism could hold any country.

The right defense against both these delusions is not fear, nor alliance with one against the other, but alertness, a greater appreciation of individual liberty, and determination to preserve it. No matter what guise tyranny takes, it can be plainly distinguished from freedom. Doctrines of class hatred, of personal domination, of letting a superman do the thinking for people tired of thinking, take many forms. They do not always come as Red revolutionaries. But always they are to be resisted—and they will be recognized and resisted by all who have the true idea of liberty and self-government.

Need for Sober Statesmanship

MUCH running to and fro, with hasty framing of declarations which can be interpreted in different manners, will not lead European diplomacy out of the confusion of postwar problems. There is no better example of the unfortunate method adopted than the fate of the famous Franco-British agreement of February, which itself was an indorsement of the Franco-Italian agreement of January, and was afterward confirmed at Stresa and at Geneva. By these documents the three powers promised to cooperate on a program which comprised a pact regarding central Europe, establishment of an "Eastern Locarno," negotiation of an air treaty, substitution of a freely negotiated accord on disarmament for the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, and resumption by Germany of its place in the League of Nations.

But such statements apparently do not weigh an ounce in the balance of real politics. The French immediately based themselves on a renewal of the prewar Russian alliance, thus unquestionably making it harder to come to terms with Poland and Germany, which feel themselves menaced. The British seized the opportunity of effecting a naval settlement with Germany without any genuine consultation with France. And the Italians in preparing an attack against Ethiopia told other countries that they would not tolerate interference. Thus the whole conception of the common front was destroyed.

It does not follow that France and Great Britain and Italy, and even Germany, cannot work together on given subjects. Their interests and their sympathies frequently coincide, or can, by skillful consultations, be brought into harmony. But when there is this unity, they will, quite naturally, combine their efforts, with or without the text of common declaration. It has been sufficiently shown that when the unity does not exist, they do not trouble to ascertain each other's opinions, but go off in their various directions, despite the existence of such declarations.

It is, then, surely time to make an end of the system of frequent dramatic ministerial visits which are crowned by enthusiastic communiqués representing, perhaps, the mood of the moment, but perfectly unreliable as guides to future international conduct. Either these flamboyant statements, of which many scores have been issued since the war, should not be made at all, or, being made, they should be regarded as irrevocable documentary pledges of purpose and policy.

The Kellogg Pact in Retreat

THERE is an inconsistency between President Roosevelt's and Secretary Cordell Hull's stand on the American position on the Kellogg Pact. Three weeks ago Mr. Hull stated categorically that the pact was a *treaty*. Logically, when one party to a treaty breaks it, the violation becomes a matter of deep concern to the other parties. President Roosevelt, in the midst of a threat to the "treaty" in Ethiopia, now says that Ethiopia is none of America's business. It is clear, therefore, that the Kellogg Pact has reverted to its original status as a simple promise to be good by the world of nations acting individually.

This is exactly how the Senate regarded it originally. In reply to its doubting questions, Secretary Kellogg insisted that any violation of the pact would not concern the United States. Only as the result of such assurances (which were specifically written in the form of a reservation) did the Senate ratify the pact. Nevertheless, the underlying motive of the pact makers was to pave an American way back to the collective system for upholding the world's peace. Otherwise there would have been very little point in a declaration which had already figured in existing treaties and covenants.

This implication of the pact came into realization immediately after the first violation. In the Far East the Hoover Administration asserted the instrument twice. That is to say, it regarded the two threats to peace as a violation of a solemn compact with the United States. On the second occasion Washington answered the question of what action ought to be taken against a successful violator by denying it recognition of the fruits of violation.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted this "Stimson corollary" at the onset of his administration. Now the world knows that such acceptance was merely *pro forma*. His attitude will dispel the co-operative hopes aroused by the Hull statement.

Yet the President has been consistent. He retired from the discussions on the collective peace system when disarmament negotiations broke down. In his present statement that peace in Ethiopia is a non-American problem, he is supported by the bulk of the American people, who see in the background of this problem all the "high politics" which they imagined had been discarded.

Even so, they will yet find that "minding our own business" entails an active interest and responsibility in world affairs, and that the United States cannot afford to appear to condone aggression in any part of the world.

Get the Tax Bill Out of the Way

THE final version of the House Ways and Means Committee's tax bill makes clear that it does not greatly matter what happens to this legislation.

President Roosevelt's blunder in asking for the bill at this session spoiled any chance of giving needed care and study to the execution of a message which was in itself meritorious. Estimates of the revenue from the pending bill, vague as they are, show that it will not make any substantial dent in the national deficit. But if the total collections are to be small and taken only where incomes and profits are large, the retarding effect on business recovery cannot be very serious.

Every new version of the bill from the first Treasury schedules down to the present has taken in a lower set of income brackets than its predecessor, the latest dip increasing the surtax schedules from $50,000 up instead of only above $150,000. This is only an indication of the necessities of the case which in another year or two will compel real revenue legislation. Taxation properly starts at the top where ability to pay is greatest, but it will have to spread in fair proportion all the way to the bottom and below the present bottom, both in order to meet the Government's bills and to convey a sense of civic responsibility for those bills.

Whatever is done in this hurried atmosphere of a waning session ought to be only a prologue to necessarily more considered action another year. So, whether it means passing some abbreviated measure or throwing it out the window, the best disposition of the tax bill will be whatever will get rid of it quickest and will clear the stage for a real interim study of taxes and their effects.

Central Asia Reborn

Book News of the Day

CENTRAL ASIA is still, so far as most Europeans and Americans are concerned, an unknown and untraveled country. Mr. Joseph Kunitz was fortunate enough to make recently a tour of the whole region in the company of several other journalists and writers—belonging to diverse nationalities, but all, it would appear, 100 per cent Communists. In writing DAWN OVER SAMARKAND: THE REBIRTH OF CENTRAL ASIA (New York: Covici Friede. $3) his only embarrassment has been the superabundance of his material.

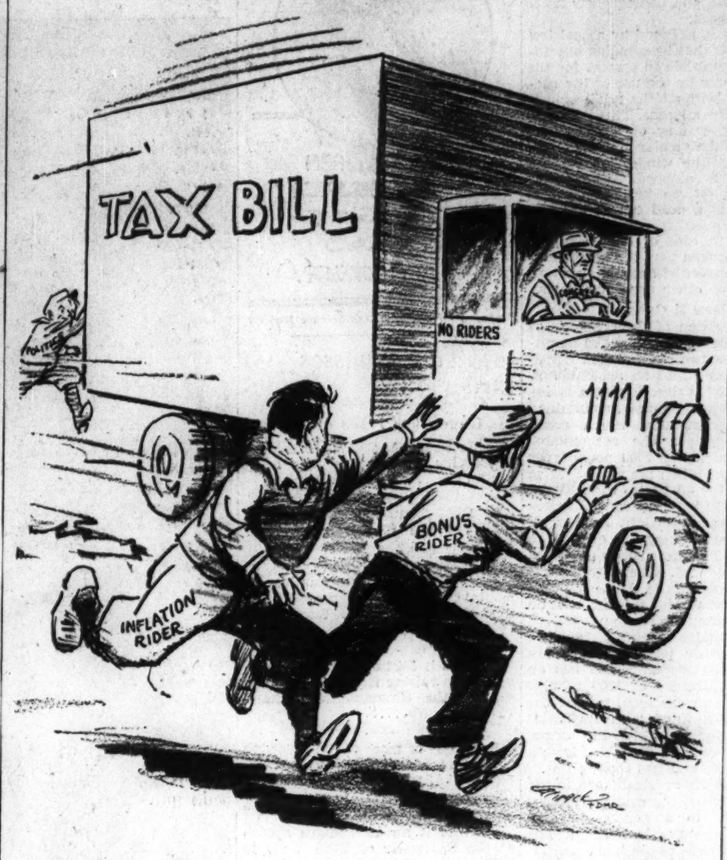
History may one day record that, paradoxically enough, the most momentous consequence of the European war of 1914 was the reawakening of Asia. Here, as elsewhere, the idea of national self-determination provided a powerful ferment. After a prolonged period of chaos, Soviet Russia emerged triumphant over both British imperialism and local patriotisms, and organized Central Asia into four nominally autonomous Republics, constituent parts of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet attitude toward these nations in embryo has been, on the whole, enlightening. Mr. Kunitz suffers, indeed, from having to represent the official Communist standpoint in accordance with the dictates of Marxist theory. This is, frankly, uphill work. It is impossible on theoretical grounds to defend the inconsistency of proclaiming in the West that nationalism is an outward *bourgeois* superstition, and using nationalism in Asia as a stick with which to beat the imperialists. The policy of the Soviet Union, as of many other governments, has been one of successful opportunism.

Nor can one unreservedly accept Mr. Kunitz's picture of the liberation of Central Asia. As he himself admits, "*unification* was always the fundamental motive of the apparently separatist slogan of national self-determination." We know what happened to the Georgians who resisted "unification," naïvely supposing that "self-determination" included the right to run their country on what Bolsheviki called counter-revolutionary lines. The social upheaval and economic development which have taken place in Central Asia during the last fifteen years may be a good thing. But they have been imposed from without—and by methods scarcely less ruthless than those used by the Russian imperialists of the nineteenth century.

"Dawn Over Samarkand" is primarily a political book; for it is a fervent—rather too fervent—apologia for everything the Soviets have done in Central Asia. But politics apart, it contains some fine descriptions of old Bokhara, where "The *muezzin* calls the faithful to morning prayer in the same tones, in the same words, as a thousand years before;" of Stalinabad, the town on the Afghan frontier which has sprung from the rocky ground during the last ten years, and of many other aspects of life in this strange land where ancient and modern reign in picturesque contrast. E. H. C.

Persistent Hitchhikers



"A Blossoming Siberia?"

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The occasion was a short interval preceding one of his lectures before a learned society. The distinguished speaker had arrived, but the audience was not quite assembled. The official whose duty it was to receive the speaker was called to the lecture hall, and hastily put upon my shoulders the honor of engaging the gentleman in conversation to pass the time. Feeling that I had everything to learn and only a moment in which to learn it, I resorted to a figurative form of interrogation as follows:

"Professor Starr, I know that you have lived for years in Japan. Would you rather see the Japanese develop into a full-sized chrysanthemum, or, by mingling with our people, become something in the nature of a hybrid azalea?"

"A full-sized chrysanthemum, by all means," replied he. "But they have not the room to develop to their full size. Their natural field for development is the continent of Asia, and they *must* turn back there. I do not see why they should not be given the right to utilize some of the wasted land in Siberia, for instance. It is used only for penal purposes now. The Japanese would find a way to make it blossom as the rose. They are so intelligent that they could teach their neighbors many secrets of agriculture, and so all be benefited." M. McI. BAKER

Chicago, Ill.

"Your Chocolate Shirt Today, M'Lud?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was alarmed to see on the Women's Activities page of our paper an article on men's fashions, the only redeeming feature of which was that it came from the pen of Mrs. Helen Johnson Keyes.

It has been my experience—and I think of most men—that men's fashion articles are a waste of space, except perhaps in the eyes of advertisers who may be mentioned. Surely all properly dressed men are their own best arbiters, preferring to create their own standards, of course, with the co-operation of their wives. Attempts artificially to manipulate men's styles generally result in dress of the all too familiar "drug-store cowboy" type.

I sincerely hope that one fashion which the Monitor sought to foist on its usually receptive readers will be repulsed with proper feeling, and altogether cast out by all right-minded men and their wives. The article said that "A white P . m B . . . h (trade name, so I expunge it) suit is smart, as well, with black linen shirt and pastel tie." It heaped further praise upon "the very modish shirts of solid color . . . chocolate brown, cinnamon, navy, royal blue, green, black, yellow pale green . . . tomato red for the complexions best served by them."

I do not know, and am intensely interested in learning, what complexion is best served by tomato red. Meantime, I shall stick to my crisp, fresh white shirt. C. E.

Washington, D. C.

"Grand Island"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Probably you have been deluged with protests, following the casual mention of Grand Island in the Niagara River, "known as the largest fresh water island in the world."

Our trust in the Monitor's accuracy is so great that we will have to add our question of this statement.

A casual glance at the map of the great lakes and St. Lawrence section picks out a number of islands which are clearly much larger than Grand.

Grand Island measures, roughly, eight by six miles.

Isle Royale, Lake Superior, forty-four by eight miles.

Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron, eighty miles long.

Montreal Island, thirty-two by ten miles.

Island of Orleans, St. Lawrence River, twenty-one miles long. E. W. BEATTY

Detroit, Mich.

Deportation of Aliens

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is as difficult for me to see how a thoughtful fair-minded American could give support to Representative Martin Dies' proposal to deport our alien population as it appears to my fellow reader from New Orleans to see how such an American could deny it.

I have worked with the foreign-born population of our city for 30 years. In these later years I have been appalled at hardships worked in individual instances by some of our deportation measures. I could not harmonize them with what I thought were the ideals of America.

Instead of the Dies proposal, I should like to urge support of House Bill 8163, known as the Kerr bill, which is expected to come to vote before Congress adjourns.

This bill strengthens the hands of the Government in dealing with the criminal, the dope pedlar, the racketeer, the gangster, and the alien smuggler. It permits a measure of discretion in the case of persons of good character whose deportation would result in cruel family separations. It permits persons here in temporary status who are entitled to permanent admission to change their status without leaving the country. It permits persons of good character who have been here 10 years or more to regularize their legal residence and will permit the registry of persons who entered between 1921 and 1924 who are not now deportable but cannot become citizens.

Boston, Mass. A. M. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

The "Bishop of Chinatown"

By Frank L. Perrin

NO PERSON knew Tom Noonan better than he knew himself. He was never "Thomas," either to his intimates or to the press. There is no need, in an effort to be politic or courteous, or superficially respectful, to resort to formalities. I knew him somewhat more than casually in the days of his activity on New York's Bowery, and I have marveled through the years that one of his antecedents and early experiences could have gained his vision and learned so thoroughly the way to men's hearts. I do not know his creed. In fact it is doubtful if the standard by which he lived and worked is proclaimed, literally, by any frocked bishop or ecclesiastical hierarchy.

What becomes of all our theories of environmental influences as we trace the pathway of Tom Noonan from the sidewalks of New York's slums to the Raymond Street Jail and then to Sing Sing and Dannemora, and back to the Bowery and his Chinatown Mission? He was not a confirmed offender. There came to him, in Dannemora, some realization of the responsibilities of life and of man's duty, once a sense of duty is gained, to his fellows and his neighbors.

I imagine that such realization comes, in some degree, to even the less thoughtful and less considerate of persons. But these impulses, while sometimes intense, are too seldom enduring. One prone to be swayed by emotion shifts his course with the changing wind, seeking always the way of least resistance.

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I do not believe that this persuasive man of the Bowery was ever influenced by any thought of personal gain or personal aggrandizement. His talents were many. His kindliness as constant as his firmness. He might have profited by some undertaking in which the opportunities for gain were greater than in his work among men who were penniless, discouraged and without hope or great ambition. He did not pose as a shining example or point with unbecoming pride to the dark pages in his own experience. To him the effort to beat back to the straight and narrow way had been made somewhat less difficult because he had glimpsed, perhaps dimly at first, and possibly never in its full clearness, the great reality of life and being. He believed, and he did much to prove, that "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will."

Those who have studied the problems of paroles and pardons and have come to some realization of the difficulties encountered in attempting to solve them need not be told that the way back from jail or prison is rough and tortuous. We are inclined at times to denounce the police for the strict surveillance over the parolee or the prisoner who is released after serving his full time. We feel that even these unfortunates should have their chance to regain their place in society and industry.

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The Bishop of the Bowery apparently had come to the realization that the same influences which lead a person into the byways of crime once will beset him and send him back to prison again and again unless the mesmerism of those influences is broken. Tom Noonan broke the spell when he found himself. He walked out of prison a free man in more than one sense, and told, in his own simple and convincing way, the good news to thousands in need of help.

I have no reason to suppose that every person who sat in the little Bowery mission and listened to the speaker and heard the stirring hymns sung there was turned definitely into a better way. But I am quite certain that there stand in this land of ours today scores and hundreds who found new hope and new courage there. No other monument is needed to remind us of his work and sacrifice, his joy and happiness in giving, than these living witnesses there raised up, and the homes which have become sanctuaries to those who have deserted the ways of the offender.

All of us, perhaps, are just now giving more or less serious thought to the problems of paroles and pardons. We are told by some sociologists that a person cannot be reformed while in prison. Others tell us that without long imprisonment there can be no reformation. It may be that one school is as near to a solution as the other. But perhaps Tom Noonan, more convincingly than the scholars and experts, proved that there can be no regeneration without first of all gaining even a faint glimpse of the significance of the promise, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The Wide Horizon

Europe, the League, and Ethiopia

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

NOT to write satire is hard—as a Latin sage observed long ago. Today the temptation is strong, and needs to be resisted. Were merriment not misplaced, laughter might be best. But who can laugh over the prospect of blood and tears?

It is long since England has been so puzzled as she now is by the European outlook and the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. The Government is worried, the people are puzzled. "British policy is based on the League of Nations" declare our ministers with united voice. "The hope of peace lies in collective security organized in and through the League" they aver with solemn emphasis. Now, when at long last they would fain use the League to check aggression, they find themselves wondering whether any other great power in Europe will stand by them. If not, what becomes of the League?

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About a year ago the British Government awoke to the fact that professions of belief in collective security against war are no better than lip-service unless those who make them stand ready, and are known to be able, to play their full part in restraining aggression. Mr. Stanley Baldwin, for one, appeared to understand that advocacy of disarmament by precept, and by what he was pleased to call "example," was bound to be futile unless the disarmed were assured of adequate help against attack, and unless those who promised such help were in a position to give it.

Belated understanding of these truths led to the increase of the British air force and to the Anglo-French agreement of February 3 for the organization of collective security in Europe by regional pacts of mutual assistance within the framework of the League. The immediate purpose of this agreement was to bring Great Britain, France and Italy into line so that they might jointly negotiate with Germany a convention to supplant the military, naval and air clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Thus, it was hoped, a German grievance might be removed and the way made straight for an era of peaceful co-operation.

But Germany preferred to repudiate singlehanded the Versailles restrictions upon her armaments. Great Britain condemned her action verbally—and condoned it in practice by negotiating a special Anglo-German naval agreement.

France and Italy, whose counsel upon the Anglo-German conversations went unheeded, were thus confronted with an accomplished fact. The Baltic and Scandinavian states, as well as Poland and Russia, were bewildered. Germany, who had brought off a successful stroke of policy, was correspondingly delighted, and showed her delight—much to the annoyance of British ministers who warned her that the naval agreement could have no political significance.

To France and Italy the British Government explained that the agreement was merely one piece in the big jig-saw puzzle of general naval limitation, and that if Great Britain had not seized upon German readiness to accept "for all time" 35 per cent of British naval strength, Germany might have asked for 50 per cent or 60 per cent in future. To these explanations France and Italy turned politely deaf ears. In England also the Government's methods were criticized, most severely in quarters devoted to the League and collective security.

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Therefore Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for the League of Nations Affairs, was sent to Paris and Rome. In Paris he said nothing to the French Prime Minister of the offer he was about to make to Italy for a settlement of the Ethiopian difficulty—to cede a strip of British territory to Ethiopia as an outlet to the sea. In Rome this offer leaked out as soon as Signor Mussolini had rejected it. It displeased France likewise.

How anybody in London can have imagined that Signor Mussolini would accept a proposal to give Ethiopia an outlet to the sea, even as the price of territorial concessions to Italy, or that France would welcome a project likely to diminish the value of her port at Jibuti and the railway running from it, is something that passes the poor wits of simple folk. The French port and railway are the chief Ethiopian outlet; and Signor Mussolini's conception of Ethiopia's welfare does not include any thought of rendering her less amenable to Italian pressure.

Nevertheless the rejection of its offer was taken by the British Government as proving that the League of Nations must prepare to prevent an Italo-Ethiopian war by applying "sanctions" against Italy, if necessary. It seems to have thought that France would share this view. But France has her own arrangements with Italy and, mindful of the Anglo-German naval agreement, declined to take part in League "sanctions." Humanly speaking, this is comprehensible—though what France would gain if her support of Italy should tend to bring on war is no easier to understand than are British diplomatic methods.

So, as a British onlooker, I am puzzled. There may be a way out of a bad mess. Something may turn up to save it from getting worse. Avoiding satire and laughter, I take refuge in Oxenstierna's reflection upon the paucity of wisdom with which the world is governed.